THE

European Magazine,

For DECEMBER 1802.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of SIR HENRY TROLLOPE. 2. A VIEW of a HINDU TEMPLE; and, 3. A BUST of WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.]

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FOR THE PROPRIETORS,

AND SOLD BY JAMES ASPERNE,

(Successor to the late Mr. SEWELL)

No. 32, CORNHILL.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. B. King, of Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn, who deſcribes himſelf to be only fifteen years old, would do well to alter his conduct. The fraudulent attempt to appropriate to himſelf a poem written by Dr. Grainger, and printed more than forty years ago, can be productive only of ignominy and diſgrace.

The correction of the Sonnet in this month's Magazine came too late; the other ſhall be attended to.

The piece mentioned by Themiſtocles never came to our hands.

ERRATUM, p. 409, l. 8, for Samuel *Darley* read Samuel *Darby*.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from December 11, to December 18.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middleſex	59	0	38	8	27	11	26	2	36	7
Surry	59	8	36	0	28	11	23	6	36	6
Hertford	52	2	35	6	26	6	21	10	37	9
Bedford	51	6	34	8	25	5	21	1	34	0
Hunting.	54	1	00	0	24	8	18	4	30	2
Northam.	52	10	31	0	22	0	21	2	30	9
Rutland	56	6	00	0	25	0	18	0	36	0
Leiceſter	56	1	00	0	24	6	19	10	00	0
Nottingh.	61	6	33	0	28	0	22	6	39	6
Derby	63	0	00	0	28	10	21	8	38	8
Stafford	62	11	00	0	26	8	21	1	37	10
Salop	59	11	40	4	26	10	23	2	44	5
Hereford	54	10	35	2	25	0	21	10	31	11
Worceſt.	54	1	00	0	25	6	25	3	36	8
Warwick	56	10	00	0	26	5	22	5	39	4
Wilts	53	0	00	0	24	0	21	0	38	11
Berks	57	7	00	0	24	3	23	5	36	6
Oxford	54	3	00	0	22	11	21	5	33	11
Bucks	57	1	00	0	24	8	22	6	35	0

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Eſſex	56	0	35	0	25	4	25	2	33	1
Kent	56	0	41	0	25	9	24	1	31	9
Suſſex	54	4	00	0	29	0	21	8	00	0
Suffolk	53	11	38	0	23	9	22	0	29	1
Cambrid.	53	3	36	8	25	8	18	2	30	10
Norfolk	54	5	40	0	24	0	21	0	30	6
Lincoln	55	10	33	1	25	7	18	10	30	7
York	56	7	40	8	26	7	18	4	36	6
Durham	60	7	00	0	28	8	19	9	00	0
Northum.	57	0	40	0	25	4	19	1	40	0
Cumberl.	73	1	48	9	29	11	21	7	00	0
Weſtmor.	74	11	00	0	28	0	23	4	00	0
Lancaſh.	65	4	00	0	33	1	21	10	00	0
Cheſhire	59	7	00	0	30	3	22	2	43	4
Glouceſt.	57	0	00	0	23	9	19	9	34	9
Somerſet	58	1	00	0	25	8	19	8	33	4
Monmou.	56	9	00	0	25	3	18	9	00	0
Devon	61	7	00	0	23	8	18	8	00	0
Cornwall	61	0	00	0	23	2	16	2	00	0
Dorſet	55	0	00	0	24	3	20	1	40	0
Hants	56	5	00	0	25	2	22	6	35	6
WALES.										
N. Wales	65	0	42	0	27	4	16	6	00	0
S. Wales	53	2	00	0	21	11	12	4	00	0

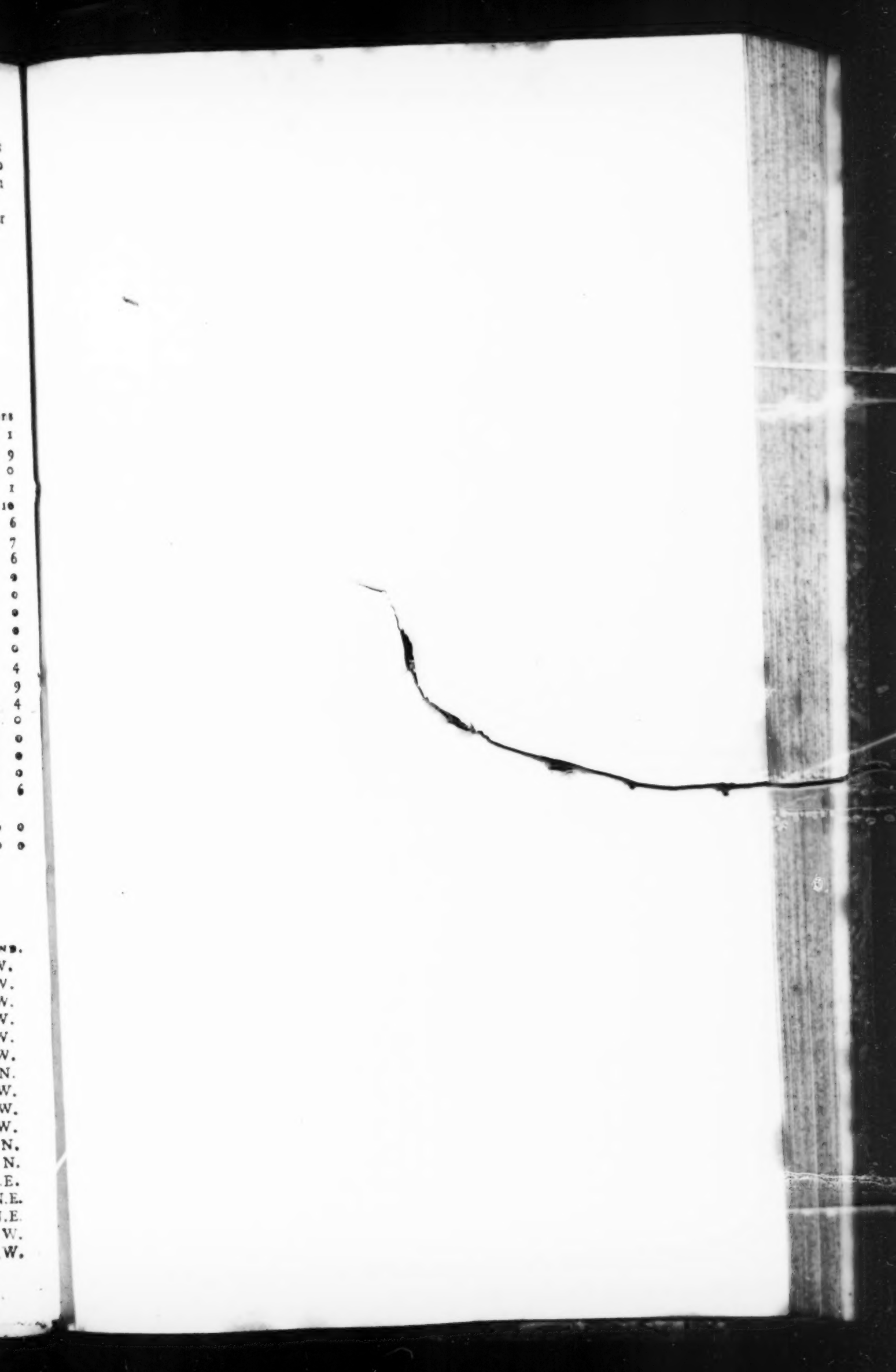
STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

NOVEMBER.

Day.	Barom.	Thermom.	Wind.
27	29.50	46	N.
28	29.54	47	N.W.
29	29.81	42	N.
30	29.79	43	N.E.

DECEMBER.

Day.	Barom.	Thermom.	Wind.
1	29.74	40	N.E.
2	29.67	39	W.S.W.
3	29.49	44	S.S.W.
4	29.55	38	S.
5	29.77	37	N.
6	30.07	33	S.W.
7	29.80	43	S.
8	29.75	32	N.E.
9	29.70	42	N.W.
10	29.68	40	N.W.
11	29.71	41	W.N.W.
12	30.00	37	W.
13	30.04	43	W.
14	30.10	38	W.
15	29.73	36	N.W.
16	29.47	38	N.N.W.
17	29.60	39	N.
18	30.31	33	W.N.W.
19	30.20	44	N.W.
20	30.21	46	N.W.
21	30.19	44	N.
22	30.24	36	N.
23	30.27	39	N.E.
24	30.22	34	N.E.
25	30.10	35	N.E.
26	29.94	37	N.W.
27	29.45	38	S.W.



European Magazine

Sir Henry Trollope

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THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

LONDON REVIEW,

FOR DECEMBER 1802.

SIR HENRY TROLLOPE.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

THOUGH "grim viſaged war" has, for the preſent, "ſmooth'd its wrinkled front," yet the public mind is by no means impreſſed with a conviction that hoſtilities are at a diſtance. Should this apprehenſion be verified, the nation has the encouraging certainty of having for its defenders men who have already ſignaliſed themſelves for conduct and courage, on whom it may confidently rely, and whoſe exploits already performed may be conſidered as the earneſt of future victories, ſhould conteſt be again found neceſſary.

HENRY TROLLOPE is of a diſtinguiſhed ancient Baronet's family, and being deſtined for the naval profeſſion, paſſed through the early ſtages of it in a manner which ſhowed him worthy of the honours he has ſince acquired. On the 4th of July 1781 he was made a Poſt Captain.

In July 1796, being Commander of the Glatton, of 54 guns, one of the Eaſt Indiamen purchaſed by Government, he ſailed from Yarmouth Roads to join the ſquadron cruiſing off the Texel, under the command of Captain Savage. At one in the afternoon of the 15th, being then four or five leagues from Helvoet, he diſcovered a ſquadron of ſhips of war, which, on his nearer approach, he perceived to conſiſt of ſix large frigates, a brig, and a cutter. One of theſe appeared to mount 50 guns, two 36, and the other three 28 guns each. By the manner in which they manœuvred, and not anſwering the private ſignal, Captain Trollope was convinced they were enemies. Not intimidated by their vaſt ſuperiority, he inſtantly cleared for action, and reſolutely bore down to attack them. At ten P. M. having got cloſe alongſide of the third ſhip of the enemy's line, he hailed her, and, finding it to be a French ſquadron, deſired her Commander to ſtrike his colours, which was returned with a broadſide. A ſmart action now commenced within twenty yards, and ſoon became general; the two headmoſt ſhips tacked, and one placing herſelf alongſide to windward, and the other on the bow, the ſhips aſtern engaged the Glatton on the lee-quarter and ſtern. In this ſituation a moſt furious cannonade was kept up, the Glatton engaging on both ſides, ſo near, that her yard arms were nearly touching thoſe of the enemy. In twenty minutes, from the ſuperior and heavy fire of the Glatton, the enemy began to ſheer off; and from the evident marks of confuſion and diſorder which appeared on board their ſhips, could Captain Trollope have purſued them, his gallantry would have been rewarded by a moſt complete victory. In attempting to wear after them, he found his maſts, rigging, and ſails, ſo much wounded and cut to pieces, that all efforts were ineffectual.

At ſeven o'clock the next morning, by the activity and exertions of his officers and men, the ſhip was in a ſtate to carry ſail and renew the action: the enemy were at this time ſeen going off ſteering for Fluſhing. Captain Trollope continued to follow them till nine

o'clock, when they were within three leagues of the above port, without any hopes of being joined by any of his Majeſty's cruiſers to aſſiſt him, and the wind blowing freſh on the ſhore, he judged it moſt prudent, in the diſabled ſtate of his ſhip, to haul off, and return to Yarmouth to refit. In this unequal conflict the Glatton had not a man killed; but Captain Strangeways, of the Marines, ſoon after died of his wounds.

For this gallant action the merchants of London preſented Captain Trollope with a piece of plate of the value of 100 guineas.

In October 1797, Captain Trollope, with a ſquadron conſiſting of three ſhips, the Ruſſel, Adamant, and Beaulieu frigate, was left to watch the motions of the Dutch fleet, and on its ſailing kept in ſight of it until it was met by Admiral Duncan. This ſervice of Captain Trollope is thus acknowledged by his Commander: "Captain Trollope's exertions and active good conduct, in keeping ſight of the enemy's fleet until I came up, have been truly meritorious, and I truſt will meet a juſt reward." Captain Trollope bore a part in this diſtinguiſhed victory of the 11th of October, a day which will be remembered with pleaſure by Britons, and regretted by our enemies.

On the 30th of October his Majeſty ſailed from Greenwich to return thanks to the Fleet for their extraordinary conduct and bravery. On this occaſion the yacht was ſteered by Captain Trollope, who was created a Knight Banneret. Since that period he has been advanced to be a Rear-Admiral of the White.

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY XXII.

"And ſhed a tear upon his grave,
For he was very good."

BALLAD—"DEATH OF AULD ROBIN GRAY."

THERE is ſomething in the death of a good man which the Atheiſt muſt wonder at and admire; ſuch a one dying cool and collected, truſting and believing at a moment when the truth is ſought with eagerneſs, and prejudice forſaken with diſguſt, is a confirmation of the exiſtence of an immortality, not to be reſiſted. At the awful hour when vanities retreat, and right and wrong open with full conviction on the mind, it is a pure ray of heavenly intelligence that lights the ſoul, like the Star of Bethlehem, to that point which the anxious and departing ſpirit ſeeks with trembling and fear, an Hereafter.

When we reflect on what a very little longer time we have to live, and that, meaſure it to its moſt probable extremity, it will ſcarcely arrive to forty or fifty years, it becomes us to conſider in time a ſubject which will, in ſpite of all oppoſition, force itſelf upon the mind when we are about to part with life; for, however eaſily the Modern Philoſopher may perſuade himſelf that we have no proof of an immortality, yet, when his mind ſhall be ſtripped of all the vanity of argument, he will acknowledge an internal conviction paramount to any other demonſtration, inſeparable from the nature of exiſtence, and *à priori* to the formation of ideas.

But the true Philoſopher needs not this laſt ſtrong beam of internal light to awaken his mind to truth; every circumſtance and event of life, from infancy unto the hour of death, will aſſiſt his conjectures, and confirm his belief in an Hereafter: his memory will repreſent to him, that truth has been ever the ſame; and hiſtory will prove certain aſſents and diſſents of mankind, throughout all ages, too conſtant to be merely prejudices, or the effects of habit or education.

There are things that no prejudice can ever reconcile, or cuſtom make familiar, with man; or even law have power to enforce: ſuch are crimes that ſhock nature. Offer power or riches to the greater part of mankind to commit cool and deliberate murder, if we know any thing of the human heart, we muſt declare that very few would conſent to the perpetration of it, and that from an innate horror of the crime.

Mankind appear, therefore, to have general aſſents and diſſents from nature—a prediſpoſition in favour of truth and virtue, for their general happineſs.

We

We have no other than this kind of demonſtration (except from ſcripture) that murder is a crime, yet we believe it is: we have the ſame general innate aſſent that there will be an Hereafter, and may with equal juſtice admit the evidence of the impreſſion.

In addition to ſuch ſtrong natural evidences of an Hereafter may be preſented to the thinking man the union of minds, and the endearments of affection, of friendſhip, charity, and love, relationſhips which death appears to have no power to divide, and the mind no power abſolutely to forget.

But another world appears to be yet more indiſpenſable to our reaſon, when we ſee thoughout Nature, and even in the events of Providence, the admirable tendency that exiſts to reſtore the equilibrium of things diſturbed by the injuſtice or errors of mankind, and which would be incomplete without it. It is reaſonable to think, that there will yet come a time to amend the unfairneſs of man's concluſions, to better meaſure rewards and puniſhments, and to ſet to rights the errors of human judgment.

How weak and imperfect are the opinions we form! how infinitely, perhaps, does the man whom we call good fall ſhort of that title! and how frequently is the one we denominate bad, in the eyes of that Judge who knows hearts, better than the other! Secret faults, known only to himſelf and his Creator, might deform the character of the firſt; and bright and noble ſentiments of virtue, defaced alone by an unhappy chain of events and circumſtances, be acknowledged by the Omniſcient as claims of mercy and forgiveneſs:

"No mother's care
Shielded my infant innocence with prayer;
No father's guardian hand my youth maintain'd,
Call'd forth my virtues, or from vice reſtrain'd."

Perhaps nothing in this fragile world ſerves more to impoſe hardſhip and injuſtice upon man, than what are called the Laws of Trade and Commerce, which by their nature create crimes that would never elſe have exiſted, and puniſh with rigour deviations from rectitude, made eaſy, and even alluring, by the frequency and familiarity of temptation. The death of the unfortunate B——y * is a reflection, not upon the laws, which have been framed with wiſdom to meet the caſe, but upon that ſpirit of gain which leaves itſelf no room for any thing but uſeleſs pity, and no power to ſave. It is to be lamented, that commerce cannot be protected by other means than puniſhment that does not meaſure the degrees of the offence; rather let the intereſts of trade ſuffer a little, than man, the image of his Creator, the victim of an inſtantaneous crime, urged, perhaps, by imperious want, be dragged to an ignominious death at the theatre of execution, with the midnight plunderer and aſſaſſin.

Such a view of human infirmity demands from every one of us a ſhare of infinite compaſſion to his neighbour; and it calls upon Legiſlators rather to find means of preventing crimes, than to puniſh them. Puniſhment, when, for one breach againſt ſociety, it ſhuts out amendment with the life of the culprit, is falſe and injudicious; nor can we very well reconcile to humanity a ſet of frail beings, depriving another of exiſtence for any crime leſs than murder.

And who is it that we can call good in a world like this? We can only ſay, the man who has an honeſt deſire to do right—the man of juſt intentions; for, if we inſiſt upon that rigid conſiſtency which ſcarcely errs, we muſt diſown many valuable men in ſociety; and the want of mercy to others would be ſelf-condemnation.

The bad man is him whoſe heart is inſenſible to the offices of humanity; whoſe views are a ſyſtem of deſign and encroachment againſt his neighbour; who envies, hates, and would deſtroy; who can give pain with pleaſure; and who has the art to rob by uſury, exaction, or opportunity, ſecure from any interruption of the law. This man it is who preſents ſtrong teſtimony of the neceſſity of another world; for in this he lives and dies diſowning a God and a future ſtate, becauſe he would gladly eſcape from the juſt ſentence of his own conſcience, even into annihilation.

After all, the beſt of us would employ our leiſure moments to ſome advantage, were we now and then to

* An unfortunate Officer, lately executed at Dublin for forgery.

recollect,

recollect, that we have but a little time to live and to do well; that death at leaſt is certain; that the things which occaſion our uneaſineſs will ſhortly ceaſe; that the oppreſſor cannot oppreſs us long; and that death will diſarm adverſity of all its power.

It is aſtoniſhing how ſeldom the thought of a departure from preſent ſchemes and occupations appears to occupy the attention of men; pleaſure or buſineſs engage them wholly; and if it were not for the effect of religion, diminiſhed as it is, the impreſſion would ſeldom arrive until the chill hand of death brought it in its moſt terrific ſhape. In every eager purſuit of life, let us remember the beautiful lines of Horace,

"Tu ſecanda marmora
Locas ſub ipſum funus: et ſepulchri
Immemor ſtruis domos."

"You provide the nobleſt materials for the building, when a pickaxe and a ſpade are only neceſſary; and build houſes of five hundred by a hundred feet, forgetting that of ſix by two."

True advantage and ſafety in our concerns, and a proper ſenſe of our ſituation here, ſeldom arrive until we reach that time of life when we ceaſe to care for the opinions of the world: it then no longer entraps us with its faſhions or allurements; and then we firſt begin to judge rightly of the value of temporal bleſſings, and to uſe them with a diſcretion that will preſerve us from danger and diſappointment in this ſtate, and render us not altogether unfit for a better, of which we may reaſonably indulge a contemplation.

Gerradius was one of the old ſchool, a man with a mind above the common rate, who combine no ideas for themſelves, but take them ready made from the ſtock of prejudices which the world is conſtantly delivering gratis to every paſſer-by. Gerradius thought for himſelf; but his ſtrong faculties of good ſenſe were employed for the benefit of all mankind; with him folly ſtood no chance, and ignorant impudence made no way; the only recommendation to Gerradius was merit, and from him it was always ſure to have the tribute it deſerved. Gerradius was never afraid to ſay, "This is good; this is true;" however ſtrong the current might run againſt his opinion, which ſtood like an inſulated rock in the midſt of the ocean, againſt which the billows of power or prejudice might beat for ever in vain. Gerradius was eccentric in his manners, but was more extraordinary by uniting a benevolence of heart with a ſtrength of judgment always clear and correct. Gerradius is no more! and, in the wretched poverty of worth and talents in theſe days, has left but few behind who poſſeſs ſuch qualities of the head and heart; and thoſe few, wherever they are, are mourners. It is not relations alone who feel the loſs of ſuch a man; it is the humanity, genius, and talent of the country that weep over his aſhes, and cry out in accents of true concern, "We have loſt a friend!"

G. B.

ON THE PRESERVATION OF STORES ON BOARD SHIP.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

I HAVE made ſome efforts, of late years, towards improving and extending the common methods of preſerving ſtores on board ſhip; and the reſult of a few of them I take the liberty of ſending to you, for the uſe of your publication, if thought worthy of notice.

Finding the potatoe the moſt uſeful of all vegetables, I have had recourſe to every poſſible means of preſerving it. I have found this root moſt effectually preſerved by ſlicing and gently baking it: after this proceſs it will keep ſweet for years. And in this ſtate it is very ſerviceable to eat as bread, to boil for various purpoſes, or to be ground into flour, which may be mixed with wheaten flour, for many ſalutary and profitable uſes. I have a hand-mill on purpoſe to grind theſe potatoe ſlices, and likewiſe to grind biſcuits. I have always been careful in ſelecting a dry mealy potatoe for this uſe, particularly that ſpecies diſtinguiſhed by the name of champions. I always order the peel of the potatoes to be ſcraped off, and the eyes clearly taken out (in the ſame manner as every judicious cook prepares this root for the table), prior to their being ſliced and dried or baked; and this will remove that ſtrong flavour

and

and ſmell of the potatoe which would otherwiſe prevail in the flour. Due care ſhould, in this caſe, likewiſe be taken in the ſelection of dry and ſeaſoned caſks for the reception of this food, eſpecially if intended to be kept for a long voyage; and to inſure a certainty of continuance of dryneſs, I have generally packed this preparation in what is almoſt the drieſt thing in nature, the huſks of oats, or what is called meal-ſeeds, which may be procured in abundance in any of the northern parts of this country, or wherever oatmeal is made.

Another ſpecies of preſervation I have likewiſe practiſed, to good effect, on wheat flour, by carrying it to ſea in the ſtate of biſcuits rather than in that of flour, and reducing them to flour again by means of my hand mill, as occaſion might require. Theſe biſcuits, conſiſting only of fine meal, ſtowed in caſks, in the ſame manner as the above preparation of potatoes, with a conſiderable quantity of the dry huſks of oats at each end of each caſk.

I am your humble ſervant,

A WEST INDIA CAPTAIN.

Liverpool.

ON SOAP ASHES AS A MANURE.

SOAP-ASHES are, in ſome meaſure, as the refuſe of bleach fields: they principally, however, conſiſt of lime, which is employed by the ſoap makers to deprive the alkaline ſalts of their fixed air, and by that means increaſe their action upon the oil and tallow. The addition of lime to ſoap aſhes is, therefore, unneceſſary; they are generally made into compoſts with earth and well fermented dung, in the proportion of two loads of dung to one of earth; the aſhes are then added, in the quantity of one load to ten of this mixture, taking care to turn and incorporate the whole completely. The quantity neceſſary for ſtrong clays or deep loams is about ten cart loads of this compoſt to an acre.

If the dung has been well fermented and properly reduced, perhaps the moſt profitable way of uſing this article will be as a top-dreſſing, harrowed in with the grain; care, however, ſhould be taken, when it is employed in this way, that the cauſtic quality of the aſhes is properly blunted by a ſufficient mixture of dung and earth; for, if this circumſtance is not attended to, and dry weather follows the ſowing, there will be a conſiderable injury to the ſeed.

Theſe aſhes, when beat ſmall, may be made into a very rich compoſt with oil and earth, and uſed as a top dreſſing for young crops. In whatever ſhape they are uſed, they will be found to deſtroy ſlugs and vermin of every deſcription. This quality will render them highly valuable upon lands where the early wheat is injured by the worm. If they are either applied as a top-dreſſing, and harrowed in along with the ſeed, or uſed upon the young wheat in the ſpring, as ſoon as the worm appears, the evil will be completely prevented: perhaps mixing it well with the ſoil at ſeed-time will be found preferable, as it will have a chance of killing the vermin in the embryo.

CLERICAL ANECDOTE,

The following curious anecdote is given on the authority of a record in the Conſiſtorial Court of Cork. [The Biſhop's picture in his Captain's uniform (the left hand wanting a finger), his name, and date of appointment, are alſo ſtill to be ſeen in the Biſhop's palace at Cork.]

DOCTOR WILLIAM LYONS, who was preferred to the biſhoprick of Cork, Cloyne, and Roſs, towards the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, was originally a Captain of a ſhip, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo gallantly in ſeveral actions with the Spaniards, that on being introduced to the Queen, ſhe told him he ſhould have the *firſt vacancy that offered.*

The honeſt Captain, who underſtood the Queen *literally*, ſoon after hearing of a vacancy in the ſee of Cork, immediately ſet out for Court, and claimed the Royal promiſe. The Queen, aſtoniſhed at the requeſt, for a time remonſtrated againſt the impropriety of it, and what ſhe could never think of as an office ſuitable for him. It was, however, in vain; he ſaid, the Royal

word was paſſed, and he relied on it. Her Majeſty then ſaid, ſhe would take a few days to conſider of it; when examining into his character, and finding him a ſober, moral man, as well as an intrepid Commander, ſhe ſent for Lyons, and gave him the Biſhoprick; ſaying, at the ſame time, "ſhe hoped he would take as good care of the Church as he had done of the State."

Lyons accordingly ſet out for his biſhoprick, which he enjoyed for above twenty years with great reputation to himſelf; but never attempted to preach but once, and that was on the death of the Queen. On that melancholy occaſion he thought it his duty to pay the laſt honours to his Royal Miſtreſs, and accordingly mounted the pulpit in Chriſt Church, in the city of Cork; when, after giving a good diſcourſe on the uncertainty of life, and the great and amiable qualities of the Queen, he concluded in the following warm, but whimſical manner:—

"Let thoſe who feel this loſs deplore with me on this melancholy occaſion; but if there be any that hear me who ſecretly wiſhed for this event (as perhaps there may be), they have now got their wiſh, and the Devil do them good with it."

LYCOPHRON's CASSANDRA.

L. 221—224.

Δαίμων, Ἐνόρχος, Φηγαλεὺς, Φαυσήριος,
Λέοντα θοίνης, ἴχνος ἐμπλέξας λύγοις,
Σχήσει, τὸ μὴ πρόῤῥιζον αἴσασθαι σάχυν
Κείρων' ὀδόντι, καὶ λαφυσίαις γνάθοις.

Deus, Saltator, Fagutalis, Flammiger,
Leonem ab epulis, plantam implicans viminibus,
Cohibebit, ne radicitùs perdat ſpicam
Tondente dente, & voracibus maxillis.

THE Greeks ſailed to Myſia. The reception, which they experienced from Telephus, king of that country, is here foretold. He ſlew many of the Greeks, and threatened to deſtroy the whole army. But the interpoſition of Bacchus, whom they had conciliated by ſacrifices, repreſſed the fury of Telephus, and defeated his intentions. Bacchus, ſays Caſſandra, ſhall entangle the lion's ſteps in vine-branches; and thus diſable him from rooting up the corn. The language of Lycophron is here, as on other occaſions, metaphorical. The commentators complain of a confuſion of metaphors. To root up, they have told us, is properly the act of a boar, and not of a lion. It is in truth the act of *both*; but by a different proceſs. The boar points his ravages immediately at the root; and, turning up the ſoil with his ſnout, deſtroys whatſoever the ſoil produces. The lion cruſhes the ſtems with his teeth, and tears the roots up with them. His devaſtations begin with the ſtems, that ſtand above the ground; not with the roots, that lie beneath it. Still the certain effect of his fury is to *root up*. The ferocity of both beaſts equally inclines them, and their ſtrength equally enables them πρόῤῥιζον αἴσασθαι. Σάχυς is here uſed in an extended ſenſe; which includes, together with the ear, the ſtalk that ſupports it.

But Lycophron has incurred the diſpleaſure of his commentators in another inſtance. The lion, ſay they, is repreſented as feeding upon corn; which is not the food of lions. Nothing is here ſaid about the lion's feeding, or his food. Bacchus, Caſſandra foretells, ſhall reſtrain the lion Telephus from his *treat*. This treat conſiſted in the *deſtruction* of the Grecian army. The lion is not repreſented as entering into the field of corn in ſearch of *food*, but only with a view to devaſtation. Θοίνη, epulæ, is here uſed, not in its literal, but in a figurative ſenſe. The utter extinction of the Greeks, τὸ πρόῤῥιζον αἴσασθαι, was the intended *treat* of Telephus. The Grecian army is in another place compared to a field of corn. To this image σάχυν refers. Lycophron is partial to this alluſion. He found it in Homer, and it has been imitated by other Greek poets. R.

MILTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN a ſmall but elegant Work of Criticiſm, intituled "A Letter to the Rev. Mr. T. Warton on his late Edition of Milton's Juvenile Poems," publiſhed in 1785, and aſcribed by you *, very juſtly I believe, to the late Rev. Samuel Darley, is the following paſſage:

"Towred Cities pleaſe us then."
MILTON: *Allegro*.

"*Then*, that is, at night!"
WARTON.

"An odd time, ſurely, for TOWRED Cities to pleaſe, when they cannot be ſeen. It is not Milton's wont to throw about his epithets thus at random. I remember, indeed, a party of young ſtudents from the Univerſity, who ſkaited down the river to Ely, and, arriving there late, would view the cathedral by candle and lantern. But the fact is rather ſingular; and it may be ſaid in their excuſe, that they were educated—juncoſi ad littora Ceami. THEN ſerves only, I apprehend, to ſhift the ſcene from the country to the town. The deſcription of the morning is inimitable; and Milton muſt have been a very early riſer, as well as an excellent poet, to mark its progreſſive beauties ſo diſtinctly and minutely as he has done. The lark ſtartling the dull night with his ſong—the dappled dawn—the cock with lively din ſcattering the *rear* of darkneſs, and ſtrutting out before his dames—the poet ſtealing forth to take his walk by hedge-row elms or hillocks green, to meet the ſun (as Gray expreſſes it) at his Eaſtern Gate—robed in flames of amber, the clouds dight in a thouſand colours, (forgive his liveries)—the plowman, the milkmaid, the mower, the ſhepherd, all with their proper attributes—the eye catching new pleaſures as the ſun advances—the diſcovery of the lawns, fallows, nibbling flocks, clouds reſting on the breaſts of the mountains, meadows, rivers, towers and battlements boſomed high in tufted trees—form, in the whole, a picture which is unequalled, and would give new force and ſpirit to the glowing pencil of Reubens. I think the words, v. 67,—"Every Shepherd *tells his tale*," are well explained, as in this interpretation (which I own is new to me) the time is preciſely marked. The deſcription of the day is carried on with the ſame ſpirit, and the evening cloſes with a diſplay of rural amuſements and rural ſuperſtition. We are then carried to town amidſt the buſy hum of men. We are not to expect here the ſame entertainment we met with in the country. There is, however, a day-piece and a night-piece; and the evening is paſſed in a manner moſt agreeable to a man of taſte and reflection, with Jonſon and Shakeſpear, or in hearing ſoft Lydian airs, married to immortal verſe." P. 7.

Now, Sir, with the moſt unfeigned reſpect for the author of theſe ſtrictures, whoſe learning I reverence, and whoſe taſte I admire, I ſhall endeavour, in the firſt place, to ſhow, that Warton's conſtruction is admiſſible; and, ſhould I be ſucceſsful in this attempt, I ſhall proceed with conſiderable confidence to maintain in the next, that, if admiſſible, it is by far the moſt poetical. "The inquiry," we may ſay, with perhaps ſtill more propriety than Mr. Gibbon †, "cannot be devoid of entertainment, whilſt MILTON is our conſtant theme: whatever may be the fortune of the chaſe, we are ſure it will lead us through pleaſant proſpects and a fine country."

The only objection expreſsly alleged againſt Mr. Warton's conſtruction, is the epithet "*towred*:" but there may be thought an indirect reference to two others—the deſcription of the "buſy hum of Men"—and the alluſion to tilts and tournaments:—and all three may be conſidered as equally unfavourable to the interpretation for which we are contending. Let us examine, therefore, each of theſe objections in its order.

The epithet "towred" is manifeſtly

* European Magazine, Vol. XXV, p. 327 (April 1794).
† Critical Obſervations on the 6th B. of the Æneid.

employed to denote populouſneſs and opulence—

" Huge cities and high-tower'd, that well might ſeem
" The ſeat of mightieſt monarchs."——
Par. Reg. B. 3.

—Such qualities as might fit the imaginary cities for thoſe ſcenes with which the Poet was preparing to enliven them, and which are by no properties at once ſo ſtrikingly and ſo conciſely marked, as by the aſpiring battlements and pinnacles of caſtles, churches, palaces, and public buildings. This will hardly be conteſted. In what then conſiſts the impropriety of referring to theſe objects for this purpoſe, at any time, or on any occaſion? If not diſcernible, they ſtill exiſt; and exiſting, they muſt ſtill ſuggeſt thoſe qualities which the Poet wiſhed to indicate. But there is no neceſſity for this conceſſion. Whoever has entered a conſiderable city in the evening, either by moonlight, or amidſt the glare of high rejoicings, cannot fail to have been ſtruck with the magnificent effect of its public edifices, either repoſing in ſilent majeſty under the pale but reſplendent tint which "*ſleeps*" (as Shakeſpear ſo exquiſitely deſcribes it) upon the face of nature; or blotting the ſky in dark and dubious maſſes, here and there perhaps illumined with a gleam, but contraſting for the moſt part, in duſky gloom, with the immediate blaze of lamps and torches. Such objects may be more picturesque and lively, viewed *at a diſtance*—(Milton had before *ſo* viewed them)—gilded by the morning ſun, or trembling in the haze of noon; but they are incomparably more grand and ſtriking, *when approached*—(and the Poet here evidently ſuppoſes them *near*)—under either of the former aſpects.

This brings us to the ſecond objection, "the buſy hum of Men." Does not this deſcription, it may be urged, very decidedly point out the *noontide* buzz of populous towns; the indefatigable murmur of Cheapſide or the Change? Can ſuch an image poſſibly agree with the ſtillneſs and ſolitude of night?—With ſtillneſs and with ſolitude ſuch an image is doubtleſs incompatible: but are ſtillneſs and ſolitude the *neceſſary* accompaniments of the cloſe of day? Are they *ſuch* accompaniments as the inhabitants of crowded capitals are accuſtomed to witneſs? Are they the accompaniments of *ſuch* an evening as, we contend, the Poet is about to introduce? To ſecluded peaſants, indeed, ſuch an image might well appear unſuited to the evening; but a frequenter of the parties of gaiety and faſhion, will ſurely atteſt its admirable adaptation to expreſs the firſt effect upon the ear, of a ſcene

" Where throngs of knights and barons bold, [hold;
" In weeds of peace, high triumphs
" With ſtore of Ladies——."

The buſy bee may cloſe his labours with the day: but man, intent on pleaſure, holds another language—

" Rigour now is gone to bed,
" And Advice, with ſcrupulous head;
" We, that are of purer fire,
" Imitate the ſtarry quire,
" Who, in their nightly, watchful ſpheres, [years.
" Lead, in ſwift round, the months and
* * * * * * * * * * * * *
" What hath night to do with ſleep?
" Night hath better ſweets to prove—
" Venus now wakes, and wakens Love
" —Come! Let us now our rites begin."
COMUS.

I really ſee no force whatever in this objection.

In the next and laſt objection, were it founded on fact, there would not only be force, but a force which could not be reſiſted—a force deciſive of the queſtion. If tilts and tournaments are really introduced as parts of the entertainment in the Town-ſcene, the time undoubtedly is fixed to day-light. Let us view the paſſage then.

" Where throngs of knights and barons bold
" In weeds of peace high triumphs hold;
" With ſtore of Ladies, whoſe bright eyes
" Reign influence and judge the prize
" Of wit or arms, while all contend
" To win her praiſe whom all commend."

In all this there is indeed a manifeſt and direct alluſion to jouſts and tournaments; but nothing, I think, of ſuch a ſpecific deſcription as determines them to be paſſing at the time. On the contrary there are two expreſſions which ſeem purpoſely introduced to obviate ſuch an interpretation—the knights and barons are emphatically ſtated to be clad in "*Weeds of Peace*," whereas a tournament was, in all reſpects, and particularly in dreſs and accoutrements,

ments, the expreſs image of *war*;—and the prize of *wit* is adjudged as well as of *arms*. Whatever interpretation explained in an eaſy way theſe apparent inconſiſtencies, would merit attention, if not reception, on that conſideration alone. Now it appears from M. St. Palaye's Memoirs of Chivalry, that it was cuſtomary to cloſe theſe martial exhibitions of our anceſtors with a ſolemn banquet—a ſupper—called the Feaſt of Tournaments; that at this high feſtival (the pride of chivalry), all the gueſts, the dames, the barons, knights, and ſquires, appeared in their robes of ſtate and ceremony; that, in the courſe of it, the prize of arms was frequently adjudged; that the parties afterwards engaged in contentions of wit and games of ſkill; and, that the ſplendour of the evening was often ſtill farther heightened by the introduction of maſques and pageants, after the taſte and faſhion of the times.

" There let Hymen oft appear,
" In ſaffron robe, with taper clear;
" And pomp, and feaſt, and revelry,
" With maſk and antique pageantry."

We have only to conceive ourſelves tranſported to a banquet of this nature, and every circumſtance of Milton's deſcription will correſpond exactly with the ſcene into which we are uſhered:—there can be little difficulty therefore in admitting, that this is the ſcene which the Poet deſigned to exhibit.

Such are my reaſons for conſidering Warton's conſtruction as admiſſible. It now, therefore, only remains for me to ſhow its ſuperiority in poetical effect: and I confeſs that I proceed to this part of my taſk, under the moſt encouraging expectations of ſucceſs.

Milton's deſign in the two charming pieces, the Allegro and Penſeroſo, has perhaps been regarded with too much refinement by Johnſon *, when he conſiders it as being, not as Theobald (with ſtill more refinement) ſuppoſed, "to ſhow how objects derived their colours from the mind, by repreſenting the operation of the ſame things upon the gay and the melancholy temper, or upon the ſame man as he is differently diſpoſed," but rather, "to illuſtrate, how, among the ſucceſſive variety of appearances, every diſpoſition of mind takes hold on thoſe by which it may be gratified." To me the Poet's aim appears ſimply, to exhibit a ſucceſſion of ſuch appearances as are beſt adapted to intereſt and engage a cheerful or penſive diſpoſition. But, however this may be, his conduct in the attainment of his immediate purpoſe, is clear and admirable: he perſonates, in turn, both characters; and conducts himſelf through a ſeries of ſcenes and images moſt congenial to each. Theſe ſcenes and theſe images are not promiſcuouſly choſen: they are exhibited in the order in which they naturally occur, in the ſucceſſion in which they might have actually been witneſſed and enjoyed; and thus eſſentially contribute to the vivacity and dramatic effect of the piece. In the Penſeroſo, the ſcene commences in the evening, and is purſued through the next day: in the Allegro, it opens in the morning, when firſt

" —the Lark begins his flight
" And ſinging ſtartles the dull night,"

through periods marked by the moſt characteriſtic and expreſſive imagery, true to nature, and exquiſitely touched,

" Till the livelong day-light fails."

But the recreations of a country life are not yet exhauſted: the ſpicy, nut-brown ale is introduced; and the ruſtic beverage is accompanied with tales, which, however ſcornfully rejected by faſtidious pride, are ſtill dear to the imagination of ſequeſtered villagers, till the hour of reſt (an early hour) arrives, the whiſpering winds lull all to ſlumber, and univerſal ſtillneſs cloſes up the evening. Then—at this pauſe—if Warton's interpretation be admitted—the Poet ſhifts the ſcene; and from the ſecluded hamlet, huſhed in ſilence and repoſe, tranſports us ſuddenly, and by an unexpected and awakening contraſt, into the midſt of luxurious cities, now revelling in the height of their feſtivities, where he mingles with whatever is moſt crowded, and brilliant, and exhilarating—the ſumptuous feaſt, the gorgeous pageant, the ſplendid drama, and the inſpiring concert. A tranſition more animating and delightful never was conceived: it has the ſame effect as if, after a muſical movement gradually retarded in its progreſs, and melting gently away in a cloſe that dies upon the ear, the whole force of the orcheſtra ſhould abruptly burſt forth in a new key and

* Life of Milton.

to briſk meaſure. The tranſition is not only exquiſite in itſelf, but its introduction is infinitely happy: it poſſeſſes perfectly both the requiſites of that "curioſa felicitas" which conſtitutes the fondeſt wiſh of the aſpirer to elegance of compoſition—it has all the eaſe which ſeems the gift of fortune, with all the juſtneſs which forms the triumph of art. After having chaſed the pleaſures of the country through the day, the Poet is naturally led to reſort in the evening to cities; and cities, at this juncture, naturally furniſh thoſe magnificent ſpectacles which contraſt ſo admirably with the tranquil pleaſures of the day.—Subſtitute the ſuppoſition that the Poet goes over again the ſame ground in the town, which he had juſt completed in the country, and ——I will not ſay that the ſpirit of the piece is deſtroyed, but I am ſure it is miſerably impaired. Every reader of taſte will feel the difference: he will abandon, if he be compelled to abandon, the illuſion ariſing from the obvious interpretation of the conteſted paſſage, with ſincere regret; and will be tempted with the enthuſiaſt in Horace, to exclaim to the ſturdy diſciplinarians who ſhould force him to ſuch a meaſure,

——————"Pol me occidiſtis, amici,
"Non ſervaſtis, ait; cui ſit extorta voluptas, [error."
"Et demptus, per vim mentis gratiſſimus

Ep. 2, Lib. 2, v. 13.

G. N.

Errata in our Mag. for October laſt.

Page 283, Col. 2, Line 18 from bottom, for ready, read reedy.

Page 285, Col. 2, Line 19 from top, ſtrike out the epithet "ſuperior."

VESTIGES,

COLLECTED AND RECOLLECTED,

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

NUMBER VI.

ON SKULLS.

SPEAKING of the battle of Peluſium, Herodotus takes occaſion to obſerve an extraordinary circumſtance of which he was a witneſs*: the bones of the Perſians and Egyptians were ſtill in the place where it was fought; but ſeparated from each other: the Skulls of the latter were *ſo hard* that a violent ſtroke with a ſtone would ſcarcely break them; and thoſe of the former ſo ſoft, that they could be broken or pierced with the greateſt eaſe imaginable. The reaſon of this difference (which, from the higheſt claſſical authority, ſtrongly marks the diſtinction betwixt *Block-heads* and *Paper-ſkulls*) was, that the Egyptians had from their infancy been accuſtomed to have their craniums ſhaved and to go uncovered, while the Perſians (whoſe heads, notwithſtanding, I do not hold to have been half ſo valuable) had them always encloſed in their turbans, or tiaras, which were indeed conſidered by them as their principal ornaments.

Paying all that deference and reſpect to the opinion of this philoſopher to which it is ſo eminently entitled, and viewing the contraſt to which I have alluded in every light in which it is in the power of my contracted ſphere of viſion to conſider it, I ſtill conceive, that he is miſtaken in the cauſe which he ſtates produced the effect ſo obſervable. The experience of many ages has convinced even the moſt ſceptical, that an infinite number of ſkulls, *extremely ſoft*, have from time to time appeared upon the theatre of the world, which have never worn either turbans, tiaras, or, what would have kept them quite *as warm*, hats and wigs; and, *vice verſa*, that many heads *extremely thick*, and conſequently hard as ſtones, have been encloſed in theſe teguments, and have, in fact, been taken as much care of by their proprietors, as if they were as liable to be fractured as egg-ſhells.

It would I ſhould imagine, in theſe ingenious times be deemed unphiloſophical, ſhould any one aſſert that the

* Her. L. 3. C. 11.

air,

air, that new field for the ſpeculative traveller, has either an oſſifying or petrifying quality; and though we know, with reſpect to the latter, that ſuch a property is inherent to many ſorts of water, yet, waving the inſtance of Achilles, which muſt be conſidered as ſupernatural, it would be difficult to prove that while the head remained upon *any body*, it ever became harder by bathing*.

Theſe Obſervations upon Skulls, it ſtrikes me, would make a capital exordium to a *Lecture upon Heads*; and, were I diſpoſed to treat lightly or ludicrouſly a ſubject of ſuch *gravity* and importance, I might deſcant upon the ſtrength or weakneſs of a number of *Polls*, ancient and modern, which would ſhow in the ſtrongeſt point of view, that the philoſopher had not conſidered his deduction from the different textures of the Perſian and Egyptian Skulls with his uſual accuracy; but this will appear evident when I ſtate, that craniums of conſiderable thickneſs were known in Greece a very few years after the deluge, or inundation of Ogyges, ſome of whom were ſuppoſed to be the deſcendants of the Perſians. From the owners of theſe, it is hinted, that Prometheus, who, by the bye, is the firſt ſculptor upon record, made many elegant models of the human figure of clay†, and afterwards ſtole fire from Heaven, which had the double property of *baking* and animating them. No one will, I think, queſtion the hardneſs of the Skulls of theſe beings, which were made of a kind of artificial ſtone.

Pheron‡, as he is called by Herodotus, is a thick Skull of conſiderable eminence on the ancient hiſtorical records; he was an Egyptian, therefore his example rather makes for, than againſt, the opinion of the philoſopher. The men and women, ſo ingeniouſly formed by Deucalion and Pyrrha, one might, from the materials of which they were compoſed, ſuppoſe had Skulls as impenetrable as any that have adorned the Claſſical periods: the cranium of Jaſon was alſo, I think, tolerably ſubſtantial. The Skulls of the Grecian and Trojan heroes exhibit a variety of characters: Menelaus and Paris, for not taking the advice of § Poltis, have been deemed Sap-ſkulls; Ajax, a Thick-ſkull; the head of

* A ſingular propoſal was made while the Bridge at Black-friars was erecting, in order to fill, *with propriety*, the niches betwixt the columns upon the piers, which, every one knows, were, by the ingenious architect who conducted the work, deſigned for the reception of Statues; namely, to procure the bodies of thoſe diſtinguiſhed patriots, whoſe political labours had for a number of years cauſed a violent ebullition in the public mind, as faſt as they died, and ſend them to a ſpring then moſt opportunely diſcovered in Yorkſhire, where, ſuch was its petrifying quality, after a ſhort immerſion, they would have been as ſurely changed into ſtone, as if they had endured the grief of Niobe, or had had a glance at the Snaky head of Meduſa.

Seeing the niches ſtill unoccupied, it may naturally be aſked, how it came that a project ſo *cheap* and *claſſical* was not carried into effect? To this I can give no anſwer, but can only lament that *ſubjects* who had, when living, been ſo uſeleſs, could not by this proceſs, or ſome other which would have rendered them *equally conſpicuous*, have been made, after death, ornamental to their Country.

† The brother of this ingenious artiſt, Epimethus, invented the art of making veſſels of earth. (Apoll. in Biblio.) Applying the fanatical phraſe, *veſſels*, alſo to the works of Prometheus, it might be a curious ſpeculation to inquire which of their efforts has been the moſt uſeful to the World? Pygmalion, we likewiſe underſtand, thinking the heads of the women of Cyprus had taken a wrong turn, whether with reſpect to dreſs or undreſs we are not informed; he, however, reſolved to die a ſolitary batchelor until he had contrived to make for his amuſement the figure of a lady in ivory, with which he became ſo enamoured, that he gave Venus no reſt from his oriſons till ſhe animated it. This I ſhould ſuppoſe was effected by an antipetrific proceſs.

‡ This is the ſame with Pharoah.

§ During the Trojan war, there was a King of Thrace, named Poltis, to whom both the Greeks and Trojans ſent ambaſſadors, to require his aſſiſtance and advice. To whom he anſwered, that his advice was, that Paris ſhould deliver Helen, and Menelaus refuſe her; and, inſtead of her alone, they ſhould have of him two fair ladies. The admirable uſe which Prior has made of this hint from Plutarch may be ſeen in his Alma, p. 50.

Achilles

Achilles had been petrified in his infancy, yet, when Minerva pulled his red hair, he ſeemed to have had ſome ſmall ſenſe of feeling in it. Diomede and Ulyſſes might, had I not more than one opinion to produce that controverts the poſition, have been deemed *Long-headed-fellows*; the latter is ſaid by Plutarch to have been a Sleepy-head*. Agamemnon was a Strong-head, or rather a Head-ſtrong hero†; Pandarus an Addle-head; Troilus a Paper-ſkull; and ſo of the reſt.

The head of Alexander the Great, if we may judge from his eccentric excurſions, was of a moſt dangerous *ſubſtance*; which obſervation will apply to the heads of Pyrrhus, Demetrius, and a hundred other heroes of antiquity, from Menes downward to Auguſtus. With reſpect to the Skulls of more modern times, the ſyſtem of Herodotus ſeems to have been exploded, and a new one, which does not appear to be more philoſophical, adopted; upon this I ſhall, in the courſe of this diſquiſition, have occaſion to animadvert, but muſt firſt obſerve, that the Goths and Vandals, thoſe ravagers of Rome, Sicily, &c.; thoſe warriors that ſeem to have tranſpoſed that well-known ſentence *Cedant arma togæ*; thoſe heroes who acted as fans to the real, and extinguiſhers to the metaphorical, flames ariſing from arts and letters; were certainly the moſt eminent Thick-ſkulls of the fourth, fifth, and ſixth centuries.

It will not here be neceſſary to contraſt the hollowneſs or denſity of the Skulls of the deſcendants of Charlemagne with thoſe of the heads of other European nations; and it would be equally uſeleſs to inquire into the faculties of their owners, as both the objects of their Wars and their Councils render thoſe properties ſufficiently obvious.

Peter the Hermit ſeems to have been the poſſeſſor of a head which, had it not been for the theories to which I have alluded, would certainly have been deemed a *long one*; of what ſubſtance and ſtrength thoſe millions of Skulls were compoſed that he prevailed upon to undertake the Cruſades, I muſt leave the reader to conjecture; having it only in my power to aid his ſagacity by one ſlight hint, namely, that in thoſe expeditions the word *Religion* was uſed as we ſhould now uſe the word *Liberty*, as a ſtimulus to popular frenzy: which leads me to introduce a ſtory connected with the ſubject in more points of view than one, as it ſerves to ſhow how, in conſequence of the faſcinating but falſe influence of the latter word, an army of Block-heads were led to venture their Skulls; and how their ſaid Skulls were treated by men who, under the wholeſome reſtriction of law, really poſſeſſed this ineſtimable bleſſing.

When Charles the Bold (or Raſh), Duke of Burgundy, invaded *Switzerland*, in order the more effectually to *ſecure* the Liberty of the people, he carried with him many waggon-loads of chains and fetters, and having ſome reaſons, with which we are unacquainted, to imagine that the inhabitants of the large Canton of Bern were the moſt diſpoſed of all the Helvetic body to criticiſe his (*at that period*) *new* notions of Freedom, he iſſued a Proclamation, threatening, that if they could not comprehend the advantages of his ſyſtem, or were any ways indocile, he meant to *illuminate* them by ſetting their towns and villages on fire, and awaken their *ſenſibility* by the ſwords of his legions.

This Manifeſto was, by his intended pupils, received with the conſternation which it was calculated to excite. Aſtoniſhment, in this inſtance, made them mute. He miſtook their ſilence for puſillanimity, and, looking upon them as already conquered, he marched his troops into the country with leſs conſideration, and, with reſpect to the rabble bands that followed his ſtandard, in a more relaxed ſtate of diſcipline, than even theſe had been uſed to obſerve. When he had beaten in the firſt poſt of the Switzers, he gave them notice, that as he had *conquered* them, he would cauſe a moſt ſtately monument to be erected to celebrate his martial fame. This promiſe was at length fulfilled, though not exactly in the way that the Duke intended; for it ſo happened that he had ſold the Lion's (or rather, as appli-

* Ulyſſes is rather thought, by the author I have quoted, to have been given to what is termed *Dog-ſleep*, and that he called for his night-cap in order to have a pretence to ſend away the Phæacians who had conducted him.

† Agamemmonis hoſtia.

cable

table to Bern, the Bear's) ſkin while the beaſt lived, or, in other words, the ſpirit of the Swiſs, depreſſed by the Proclamation, revived; upon the exigence of the moment, they ſummoned their hardy bands, and gave him battle on the plain of Morat, near a town of that name, in the Earldom of Romant, and Canton of Friburg; in which encounter, the greater part of his army was deſtroyed, and himſelf obliged to make a precipitate retreat, with a few followers, towards his own Country *.

Upon the plain where this battle was fought, the victors erected a monument with this inſcription:

"*Invictiſſimi atque fortiſſimi Caroli Ducis Burgundiæ exercitus Muratum Obſidens, contra Helvetios pugnans hic ſui Monumentum reliquit, An.* 1476."

This Charnel houſe or (as it is termed by Philip de Comines, in his Memoirs, and Guichenon, in his *Hiſt. de Savoye*,) Chapel ſtands, or rather ſtood, near the bank of the Lake of Morat, in the before-named Canton. The doors were compoſed of iron bars, through the ſpaces betwixt which, the Skulls and bones of the unfortunate Burgundians might be ſeen piled up in ſomewhat of a regular order, and bleached by time; but it is ſaid, that the number of theſe Veſtiges of the vanity, temerity, and indiſcretion, of their Duke was, even at the beginning of this century, much diminiſhed, from the cuſtom of the Swiſs, who travelled that way (and indeed ſome that, ſtimulated by their parents, who, in relating the warlike deeds of their anceſtors, had not forgotten to diſplay this monument of their proweſs, made a journey on purpoſe), picking out pieces of them with the points of their ſwords: theſe pieces they uſed to have tipped with, or ſet in, copper, ſilver, and ſometimes in gold; they were frequently ſold at their Fairs, and commonly worn, both by Calviniſts, Lutherans, and Roman Catholics, pendant to their watches, ſword hilts, nay, it has been ſaid, to their roſaries, as military relicks.

It has been ſtated, that after this deciſive victory the Conquerors became more intimately acquainted with the uſe of ſilver and gold, as the medium of traffick, from the circumſtance of the large quantities of both theſe ſpecies of coin which they found in the baggage of the officers of the ſlain, and which they carried away by cap-fulls. Whether this acquiſition has been ultimately advantageous to them? let moraliſts determine.

How the Skulls of thoſe warriors, who at the latter end of the laſt century attempted, upon the plan of the Duke of Burgundy, and I fear with far greater ſucceſs, to *illuminate* the minds and enſlave the bodies of the Swiſs, have been diſpoſed of, it is impoſſible for me to ſtate; with reſpect to their own carcaſſes, it is known even to a proverb, that, upon *certain* conditions, they have been at the ſervice of almoſt every Prince in Europe; and have been left upon almoſt every field of battle upon the continent for theſe laſt four hundred years.

As the Swiſs have been ſo prodigal of their Skulls, one would naturally have ſuppoſed that they conſidered them but of ſmall value; yet this is by no means the caſe; for it is equally well known, that a very extraordinary price has at times been paid for them, though I never heard that in this kind of traffick any diſtinction was ever made with reſpect to their gibboſity, length, thickneſs, convexity, concavity, denſity, or fragility; but that, like turnips, they were taken in lots, one with another; and, conſequently, the Skull of a peaſant was as highly appreciated as that of a philoſopher.

Having, at leaſt for the preſent, done with exotic Skulls, I muſt conſider briefly (for a folio would not ſuffice to diſcuſs the point minutely) thoſe of our own country; and, as two oppoſite examples will tend to the elucidation of the ſubject as well as two hundred, I ſhall therefore firſt obſerve, that in the city of Coventry (as it muſt have occurred to many of my readers) ſtand two ancient Churches, near, as if they were built to rival, each other†. In the vaults under one of theſe, I ſome years ſince diſcerned, from the Church yard in which they are both erected, a great number of Skulls, piled

* This Duke of Burgundy fell in a battle which he fought againſt the Duke of Lorrain the year after, viz, the 5th of January 1477; his body was honourably buried at Nancy, which he had beſieged.

† One is dedicated to the Holy Trinity; the other to St. Michael.

to the very roof in a tolerable methodical arrangement The operation of time upon theſe was as conſpicuous as upon thoſe of the Burgundians; they being, like them, bleached to a conſiderable degree of whiteneſs. Aſſuming that this large collection of human veſtiges was the laſt remains of ſome of the former inhabitants of the City, I could not help revolving in my mind, how quietly the *heads* of males and females, old and young, friends and enemies, were laid together! I could not indeed carry my ideas ſo far back as to ſuppoſe that any of theſe Skulls had ever belonged to the heads of the *Parliamentum Indoctorum* *, once held in this City, and ſo termed from the excluſion of Lawyers from its debates; or that which was likewiſe held here, which had, *if poſſible*, an object ſtill more miſchievous in view, namely, the attainder of the Duke of York, with the Earls of Saliſbury and Warwick, and which, from its effects, obtained the epithet of *Parliamentum Diabolicum* †; but I did conceive, what I think will be ſcarcely called in queſtion, that the Skulls, now ſo quiet and harmleſs, had once contained brains and tongues that had at times contrived, both in municipal and military conteſts, to ſet the whole neighbourhood in confuſion; that they had acted, at different periods, capital parts in the attack or defence of the City; that they had given energy to the arms of rebels, and to the pens of addreſſers! What a variety of countenances, it then occurred to me, had been moulded upon thoſe blocks! With what a variety of paſſions had they been brightened, animated, agitated, and deformed! Looking upon this great maſs of mortality, and tracing, in idea, the ſituations and circumſtances of the bodies to which theſe veſtiges had once belonged through the active periods of their exiſtence; who, it ſtruck me, could avoid moralizing upon their preſent quieſcent ſtate? and properly appreciating the importance that, in the general ſyſtem, ought to be attached to thoſe contentions for fame, fortune, power, or any of the various propenſities which are the frequent ſtimulants of the human race; the gales and breezes, the ſtorms and whirlwinds, which operate upon human exiſtence; and which, like the effect of many of the anomalous eruptions in the phyſical world, when they have ſpent their force, leave the breath that produced them to mingle with the atmoſphere, and the bodies they agitated to ſink quietly into that earth of which they were once the diſturbers.

In the more particular purſuit of the ſubject of this ſpeculation, I muſt ſecondly remark, that having had ſeveral opportunities to hear the late Dr. Hunter explain the theory of his brother, Mr. John Hunter, upon the human Skull, it has always ſtruck me that it was one of thoſe eccentric, and therefore in many inſtances favourite, ideas concomitant to men of genius. The Doctor, referring to his brother's hypotheſis, did not attempt, like the philoſopher whom I have quoted at the beginning of this Article, to form any conjecture reſpecting the means by which the cranium was rendered thick or thin, hard or ſoft ‡; he did not explain to his pupils that it would be more to the advantage of their brains, to have them defended by a bone of an inch in thickneſs, than one as thin as a leaf of gold; but he inſiſted that the human genius was to be marked by the elevation or depreſſion of the human Skull; as an inſtance of which, he uſed to produce upon the table of the lecture room, the Skull of a White Man, the Skull of a Negro, that of a Monkey, and laſtly that of a Dog; theſe were the only examples which the Doctor thought it neceſſary to exhibit, in order to elucidate his brother's hypotheſis; but I underſtand that the latter gentleman had carried

* 6th of Henry the Fourth.

† 37th of Henry the Sixth. It appears that the acts of this Parliament were repealed, and every thing done under its authority reverſed by the 39th of Henry the Sixth, 1460.

‡ Yet the Doctor, in the courſe of this lecture, always exhibited a human Skull, upon which (in conſequence of diſeaſe) an excreſcence had grown of a very conſiderable ſize, ſomething reſembling a muſhroom. It appeared, upon inſpection, to be perforated in many parts, and to be compoſed of cells, in ſome degree reſembling thoſe of a honeycomb; the brain was conſequently ſphacelated, yet the patient lived!

his

his ideas upon the ſubject much further, and had a variety of ſpecimens of each of theſe, and many other human and animal ſpecies, eminent either for their ſagacity or their ſtupidity. Yet this doctrine, ingenious as it certainly was, like every other theoretical ſuggeſtion, unſupported by facts the reſult of experience, is liable to be overturned in a moment by two ancient, and two thouſand modern, inſtances; of the two former, I need only direct the attention of the Reader to the portraits of Socrates * and Æſchylus, the intaglios of which have come down to us in ſeals. This divine philoſopher, and ſublime poet, muſt, according to the ſyſtem alluded to, have been as remarkably ſtupid as we know that they were ingenious; for it appears that their ſkulls were depreſſed, as if (which is the caſe with thoſe of negroes) they had been moulded by the plaſtick hand of their mothers, and ſo bald that it is well known that an Eagle, which has ever been eſteemed a quick-ſighted bird, took the head of the latter *for a ſtone*. With regard to the modern inſtances at which I have hinted, the obſervation or recollection of every reader will furniſh him with facts too obvious to require to be pointed out, and too numerous to be here deſcanted on, which will completely overthrow the theory of the ſpeculator.

Since the writing of the preceding paſſage I have ſeen, in the Gentleman's Magazine, the ſame theory of Skulls explained, I will not ſay elucidated, by Dr. Gall; extracted from the *Clef du Cabinet* and the *Journal du Soir*; in which this learned Gentleman ſeems to conſider the hypotheſis of my late ingenious and ſcientific friend as a new diſcovery: now, although I am of opinion that however curious the ſuggeſtion might have been, it certainly never was a very uſeful or valuable one, I muſt contend that it was indigenous to this climate, and promulgated, as I have obſerved, by Dr. Hunter near five and-twenty years ſince; but having, perhaps, for ſo long a ſeries of years laid dormant, it is caught up by ſome philoſophical cormorant, and comes forth, like the ſuit of Settle, in the *Dunciad*,

"Old in new ſtate, *another* yet the ſame."

It will, however, be proper to hear the ſubſtance of what theſe two *celebrated* literary productions, which I have mentioned, ſay upon the ſubject. In theſe papers it is ſtated, "that the doctrines of this learned German are not only curious by the celebrity that has been given to them, from their being prohibited from being publickly taught at Vienna †, but are remarkable for their reſults: As the brain, the Doctor thinks, is moulded by the Skull, he alſo imagines that he has found, in the conformation of the cerebram and cerebellum, an explanation of the moral and intellectual faculties of Man; and, for a rule deduced from this general principle, eſtabliſhes the convexity or depreſſion of the Skull as a criterion upon which he founds his judgment. He therefore (like Dr. and Mr. Hunter) contends that the greater the convexity of the Skull, the greater is the capacity of the individual, and *vice verſa* with reſpect to its depreſſion; this argument he ſupports by the examples of the Skulls of many celebrated men ‡; but (continues Dr. Gall) handſome men, whoſe heads are more round and gracefully formed, have ſeldom much genius §."

* It is a curious circumſtance, though I think it has hitherto eſcaped obſervation, that the formation of the head and countenance of Peter the Wild Boy, who could never be brought to articulate a ſingle word, and was evidently an Idiot, reſembled this Philoſopher.

† One would ſuppoſe, though for what reaſon it is impoſſible to divine, that there was upon the Continent a deſire to ſpread theſe doctrines, as the prohibition of them muſt certainly be attended with this effect: every one knows the advantages of perſecution; it immediately raiſes a party in favour of the ſufferer; prohibition is the next beſt thing; damn a play, or ſuppreſs a pamphlet, you, in many inſtances, confer immortality upon, and make the fortune of, the author, however ſtupid. In faſt, it is like burning ſmuggled goods at the door of a milliner; you ſend all the Town to the ſhop.

‡ There might, as this is a ſubject of the imagination, be quoted in oppoſition to it an imaginary ſubject, namely, the Spectator; the gibboſity of whoſe countenance, Addiſon has contrived to immortalize.

§ How the learned Doctor makes the diſtinction betwixt a ſemi globular and a convex form, I ſhould be delighted to hear him explain.

This great philoſopher who, whether his cranium be elevated or depreſſed, ſeems to poſſeſs full as much credulity as genius, believes, though I do exceedingly doubt his propoſition, that he is able to determine the place of each of our mental faculties in the brain *. The faculty of obſervation, ſo obvious in children, he ſtates to be "juſt behind the forehead, which is, in theſe, very convex, but which diminiſhes, and becomes a concave, except in great obſervers." I ſuppoſe, as they approach toward maturity; from this he ſagely concludes, that "liberty and cuſtom may produce great changes in the faculties of man!"

He (Dr. Gall) is in poſſeſſion of the Skulls of many celebrated perſons, particularly thoſe of Bulmaner, Alexinger, and Wurmſer; but he does not ſtate whether theſe celebrated craniums are depreſſed or elevated. In the brain of the latter he pretends to have diſcovered the organ of coinage! (Sure, "this is the very coinage of the brain," or he ought to have hinted his diſcovery to the ſolicitor of the Imperial mint,) which he ſtates to have its place above the ear. The Skulls of animals furniſh him with *new* and important diſcoveries: he has found in the Skulls of ſinging birds, in thoſe of celebrated muſicians, and particularly in that of Mozart, the organ of muſic! Whether, if he had had the opportunity of diſſecting the Skulls of ſome exquiſitely-enchanting vocal performers, he would have diſcovered the organ, by the means of which they attracted from the pockets of their admiring auditors (who may with propriety be deemed, from their being *turned* to *notes*, *Paper-ſkulls*) large fortunes in ſhort periods, we yet remain to be informed?

The Doctor finally ſtates, as the very *acme* of diſcovery, "that the wily brains of the Fox, as well as thoſe of men remarkable for their craft and ſubtlety, point out to him the organ of cunning."

"It is but juſtice (ſay the French Editors, whoſe countrymen have made *as many experiments* upon Skulls as any nation under heaven) to obſerve that the theories of Dr. Gall are very curious; how far they are well founded, it is not for us to determine;" to which it is only neceſſary to add

Finis coronat Opus.

PAULET, MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER.

Two ſhort anecdotes of this Nobleman, and of his fifth ſucceſſor in the Marquiſate, are introduced to ſhow a contraſt in their diſpoſitions, as ſtrong as it is remarkable: The former, who (to uſe the bold metaphor of Shakeſpeare) ſeems, in many inſtances,

"To have o'er-walk'd a current, roaring loud,
"On the unſteadfaſt footing of a ſpear,"

was, by Henry the 8th, advanced from the rank of a Baronet to that of a Baron, Maſter of the Wards, Knight of the Garter, and finally Executor of the King. The mode in which he balanced himſelf, in times when it was ſo difficult to preſerve a proper equilibrium, it is certainly curious to trace, as, to the weight of his other places, upon the removal of the Earl of Southampton, was added that of the Cuſtody of the Great Seal. In the ſhort period of Edward the Sixth, honours were heaped upon him that might have ſunk an Atlas; for, in the third year of this reign, he was created Earl of Wiltſhire, Lord Treaſurer of England, and, in the fifth, Marquis of Winchester; ſoon after which he ſat as Lord High Steward at the trial of the Duke of Somerſet.

At the demiſe of the King, it appears that he was one of the firſt, and conſequently of the Chief, of thoſe that proclaimed Queen Mary, in oppoſition to Lady Jane Gray; he was therefore in great favour with that Princeſs, who, very ſoon after ſhe obtained the Crown, confirmed his patent of Lord Treaſurer, but who, whether from religious motives, or what other cauſe is uncertain, did not raiſe him a ſtep higher than ſhe found him.

* If the Doctor had read Dr. Tyſon's curious obſervations on a ſtone found in the brain (Philos. Tranſactions, No. 228, p. 553), I ſhould have been gald to have been informed of which of our mental faculties he *believes* the ſaid ſtone to have been the organ?

I underſtand that, upon the principle of Dr. Gall, ſome diſcoveries, of the utmoſt importance to the Philoſophical World, have been made by diſſecting the Skull of Col. O'Kelly's celebrated Parrot, who died a few days ſince.

Having

Having been a friend to the Reformation, of which the honours he attained under Henry and Edward are ſufficient evidence; a friend to the zealous reſtorer of the ancient ſyſtem, which the confirmation of his patent evinces; the Marquis appeared in the Court of Elizabeth. With what part of his character ſhe was faſcinated it is impoſſible to ſay. That ſagacious and penetrating Princeſs viewed it, unqueſtionably, in every light in which it could be placed, either by his friends or his enemies; and the reſult was, that, after mature conſideration, ſhe alſo confirmed his patent of Lord Treaſurer, which, if we conſider how tardily ſhe conferred honours, is ſufficient to convince us that ſhe approved of his conduct.

This very extraordinary Nobleman died on the 10th of March, 1571, in the 14th Eliz. at the very great age of ninety-ſeven *; having lived to ſee one hundred and three perſons of his own generation, his immediate deſcendants. He was more than thirty years Lord High Treaſurer of England; and, it is ſtated, that, upon being aſked how he had preſerved himſelf in that elevated and conſequently dangerous ſtation, in ſuch critical and turbulent times? he anſwered, "By being a Willow; not an Oak." A reply that perhaps does more honour to his wit, then either to his diſcretion or integrity.

It is uſual (to allude to Trade) *to draw* a ſmall quantity of a commodity, as a ſample of the whole: it has, in like manner, been frequently ſeen, that a ſmall, a ſingle, trait has afforded a key to the general character of a man. This I think was obvious in the inſtance of the Marquis of Wincheſter, if we uſe that key which he has put into our hands to develope it. If we conſider him as a Willow, bending to every gale, bowing his head to every elementary viciſſitude, we ſhall no longer wonder that he ſurvived and flouriſhed in ſtorms which levelled many of the ſtrongeſt and nobleſt Oaks of the Foreſt.

In the character of this Nobleman we find an inſtance of that ſucceſsful verſatility † in the upper rank of ſociety, of which I think Hiſtory affords but few examples; but although the principle, or rather the want of principle, to which he owed his honours and *ſtability* in office, have been much admired by Stateſmen in more modern times, and particularly by one who to his other talents combined that of being one of the moſt elegant writers of his age, I much doubt whether Moraliſts would hold it up as an object of imitation.

Of a far different diſpoſition was, as I have obſerved, the fifth lineal deſcendant of the Marquis. Such was the ſteady loyalty of this excellent Nobleman, and ſuch his attachment to his Monarch, the amiable but unfortunate Charles, that in the year 1645, a period when Rebellion was at its height, he, after reſolutely refuſing every overture that was made to him by the Parliament, the leaders of which would have exulted if they could have perſuaded ſo eminent a character as himſelf—a man whoſe example would have had ſuch influence—to ſwerve from his duty; after having been three times beſieged in ‡ Baſing Houſe, in the county of Hants,

* Baker, whoſe authority I by no means think deciſive, in his Chronicles, ſtates the Marquis to have been only Eighty-ſeven. To diſpute about the age of a man, who has been dead almoſt two centuries and a half, would be abſurd; perhaps the truth lies betwixt the two extremes.

† In the character of Nevill, Earl of Warwick, we ſee an inſtance of verſatility of another kind. This Nobleman, inſtead of bowing his head and ſuffering the ſtorm to paſs over, choſe to ride on the whirlwind and direct it. When we conſider his talents, his undaunted courage, his unlimited generoſity; what he had done, and what he had endured to promote a cauſe in which he at firſt conſcientiouſly engaged; we lament that ſuch a man ſhould be ſtung by thoſe whom he had nurtured, and die a Martyr to wounded ſenſibility, valiantly fighting in ſupport of a family which it had been the buſineſs of his former life to endeavour to deſtroy.

‡ It appears from Dugdale (Bar. V. I. P. 463,) that Hugh de Port, who held of the King (William the Conqueror) fifty-five Lordſhips in this county (Hants), was the Lord of Baſing, the principal. In the 9th of W. Rufus, diſguſted with the world, or induced by the ſanctity annexed to the Monaſtic character, which the ignorance and prejudice of the times ſo highly favoured, he took the habit of a Monk at

Hants, the place of his reſidence; declared, "that if the King had not another foot of ground in England, he would hold that ſpot for him to the laſt extremity."

In conſequence of this reſolution, Baſing Caſtle ſuſtained a ſiege of more than two years; from Auguſt 1643 until the 16th of October 1645; when, after the loſs of upwards of a hundred men, the Caſtle was taken by ſtorm, and the gallant Marquis, with the ſhattered remains of his force, made priſoners.

This Nobleman had, during this memorable ſiege, cauſed to be written with a diamond on the windows of his Caſtle, "*Aimez Loyaulti*" (which has ever ſince been the motto of the family); which ſo provoked the ſoldiers of Cromwell (as they probably conſidered it as a ſtinging reproach to their leader), that, after plundering it of money, jewels, and furniture, as it is ſaid, to the amount of two hundred thouſand pounds *, they determined to burn it to the ground; which reſolution it appears they moſt *conſcientiouſly* executed, for, except a gateway, upon which were the arms of the firſt Marquis (the builder), and a ſmall portion of the external walls, they deſtroyed every other part of it. Theſe Veſtiges were remaining ſo lately as the year 1765†.

Wincheſter. Baſing was the head of his Baronv, and has this circumſtance, which has, I believe, attended few eſtates in the kingdom, attached to it: the poſſeſſion has been in the heirs of his body ever ſince, and has been with little interruption their principal reſidence, and has alſo always had (I think) annexed to it the principal eſtate.

It would be to little purpoſe minutely to trace the genealogy of this noble family, which has already been given with equal preciſion and correctneſs by the author I have quoted, and ſeveral others, yet it may be material to ſtate that William, the fifth Baron, aſſumed the name of St. John, writing himſelf "Willielmus de Sancto Johanne, filius & hæres Alæ de Port." He was living in the reign of Henry the Third, and married Godchild, daughter of N. Pagenhall. The ſeal of his arms on a deed of gift to the Monks of Bixgrave was on a Chief, three Mullets.

The family name being thus changed to St. John, deſcended to William St. John, anceſtor to the Lord St. John of Bletſo, and Viſcount Bolingbroke; but we find the Barony, in the time of the ninth Baron, veſted in the perſon of Thomas Poynings Lord St. John, of Baſing, who died 1428, 7th of Henry the Sixth. He was, I think, the anceſtor of Sir Edward Poynings who, in the time of Henry Seventh, rendered himſelf famous by his driving Perkin Warbeck out of Ireland, and ſtill more famous, by the Statute which he procured, called *Poynings' Law*, and alſo another, which added to the grandeur of the Iriſh Parliament by enacting that the Peers ſhould always ſit in their robes.

In the time of Henry the Seventh, Baſing came by marriage to Sir W. Paulet, K.B. whoſe ſon Sir William was the firſt Marquis of Wincheſter, ſo famous for his *flexibility*.

* Some idea may be formed of the value of the furniture of this manſion from a ſtatement that has come down to us, that a ſingle bed coſt 14,000l; each private ſoldier is ſaid to have had 300l. for his ſhare of the plunder. It is therefore no wonder, ſince Rebellion was ſo profitable, that it was for a time ſucceſsful.

† It may not be improper, in order to introduce a hint reſpecting a man who in the latter part of his life might have been termed *a Republican Oak*; or, in the cant of modern times, *a branch of the Tree of Liberty*; to obſerve, that the firſt wife (for he had three) of this Marquis of Winton was Jane, the daughter of Viſcount Savoy, and the lady whoſe epitaph was written by Milton: it begins in a manner that would diſgrace the Bellman:——"This rich marble does *inter*

"The honour'd wife of *Wincheſter*."

Vide MILTON'S *Works*, 12mo 1747, *p.* 281.

It appears by this epitaph, that the lady died in childbed at the age of 23; and it is a little extraordinary, conſidering the *ſteady* principles of the Bard, that, living or dead, he ſhould have ever thought of praiſing any part of a family ſo conſpicuous for its loyalty as that of the Marquis; who, whatever the opinion of the poet might have been, had certainly remained the ſame inflexible character through life. Of his own epitaph, written by Dryden, it is but fair to give a ſpecimen, in order to draw the attention of the reader to the whole:

"He who in impious times undaunted ſtood,
"And, midſt Rebellion, dar'd be juſt and good;
"Whoſe arms aſſerted, and whoſe ſuffering more
"Confirmed, the cauſe for which he fought before," &c.

Vide DRYDEN, *Bell's Edit. p.* 204.

MEMOIRS
OF
ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE, ESQ.

[*Concluded from Page* 327.]

ALTHOUGH it had long been in contemplation to have an Hydrographical Office at the Admiralty, it did not take effect till Earl Spencer's adminiſtration, when, in 1795, a memorial to his Majeſty in Council was preſented by the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, recommending the meaſure, which was graciouſly approved, and the Admiralty empowered to appoint a proper perſon to be *Hydrographer* to the *Admiralty*; Earl Spencer was pleaſed to think of Alexander Dalrymple as a proper perſon. On this being mentioned to him, Alexander Dalrymple obſerved that he was much flattered by the diſtinction, but thought it incumbent upon him to inform the Eaſt India Company in the firſt inſtance; not only as he had been in their ſervice ſo great a part of his life, and was now in a ſimilar employment for the Company, but they having given him a penſion for life, it behoved him to pay them the greater attention, although the two offices were not incompatible, but rather parts of the ſame. The Court of Directors expreſſed their aſſent to Alexander Dalrymple's acceptance of the Office of Hydrographer to the Admiralty, and Alexander Dalrymple was accordingly appointed.

On this occaſion it will be expedient to inſert a letter from that diſtinguiſhed character, the late Admiral Kempenfelt, a man, in his courſe through a long life of public ſervice and diſtinguiſhed merit, *without a foe* or *imputation!*

"DEAR SIR,

"I have received your very valuable Charts for particular parts of the Eaſt Indies—what an infinite deal of pains and time you muſt have beſtowed to form ſuch a numerous collection! It ſeems an Herculean labour! but it is a proof what genius joined with induſtry is capable of. However you have the pleaſing reflection that you have ſucceſsfully laboured for the public good, the good of navigation, and that your memory will live for ever. Love of fame is a laudable ambition, Young calls it the univerſal paſſion; and yet how few purſue the true road to it.

"I wiſh you was placed in a ſituation that would afford you more means, and a greater latitude to purſue your favourite ſtudy. I mean at the Head of an Hydrographical Board, eſtabliſhed by authority of Government, to which office encouragement ſhould be given, to bring all ſurveys and diſcoveries of rocks, ſhoals, &c. and thoſe found good, printed at the public expence. It is no more than what the intereſt, as well as reputation, of the nation, as a great maritime ſtate, requires ſhould be done. By ſuch an office, well conducted, what an increaſe of good ſurveys would the Publick be benefited with! And the good being ſtamped with the authority of the Board, would direct the purchaſer to avoid thoſe erroneous Charts, which, inſtead of ſerving to avoid dangers, too often fatally lead to them.

"To encourage men of genius, is one great means to make a State flouriſh, our Miniſters in general, I think, have never been eminent for that virtue; a genius in this country may remain unknown to our Miniſters, though known and eſteemed in every other State of Europe."

"*Charles Street,*
"*Dec. 24th,* [1780]."

The opinion of this intelligent officer may ſerve to teſtify, that for the effectual benefit of the Publick, the Eſtabliſhment of the Hydrographical Office ſhould be on a more extenſive plan than at preſent; What were the powers or duties of *Grand Pilot* do not appear, though that office was as ancient, at leaſt, as Edward the VI. who appointed Sebaſtian Cabot in that capacity.

The following very ſenſible ordonnance of the French was of ſo old a date as the month of Auguſt 1681, but it is taken from a copy publiſhed at Paris, in 1747.

TRAN-

TRANSLATION.

Title VIII.

" *Of the Profeſſor of Hydrography.*

ART. 1. " We will, that in the moſt conſiderable maritime towns of our Kingdom, there be *Profeſſors* of *Hydrography*, to teach publickly *Navigation*.

ART. 2. " The *Profeſſors* of *Hydrography* muſt *draw*, and inſtruct their ſcholars to make them capable of figuring the ports, coaſts, mountains, trees, towers, and other things ſerving for marks to harbours and roads, and to make *Charts* of the lands they diſcover.

ART. 3. " They muſt four days in each week, at leaſt, keep their ſchools open, in which they muſt have *charts*, *nautical inſtructions*, *globes*, *ſpheres*, *compaſſes*, *foreſtaffs*, *aſtrolabes*, and other inſtruments and books neceſſary in their art.

ART. 4. " The Directors of the Hoſpitals of the Town, where there ſhall be an Hydrographical School, ſhall be bound to ſend there for inſtruction, annually, two or three children, who ſhall be kept there, and furniſhed with books and inſtructions neceſſary to learn navigation.

ART. 5. " The Profeſſors of Hydrography ſhall carefully examine the Journals of Voyages lodged with the Regiſter of the Admiralty, of the place of their eſtabliſhment, and correct them in preſence of the Pilots, who had erred in their track.

ART. 6. " They are not to retain more than one month the Journals which ſhall be communicated by the Regiſter, which we enjoin to be done, free of charge, on pain of interdiction.

ART. 7. " We declare the Profeſſors of Hydrography actually teaching, exempt from watch, and guard, guardianſhip (*Guet* and *Garde*, *Curatelle*) and all other publick charges.

ART. 8. " They are prohibited from abſenting from the places of the eſtabliſhment, without leave of the Admiral, or of the Mayors and Sheriffs who pay their ſalaries, on pain of loſing their appointments."

This plan is admirably adapted to make navigators in the general courſe of ſervice well qualified for all ſtations.

We underſtand Alexander Dalrymple has given in ſeveral memorials of meaſures expedient to be purſued in the charge of Hydrographer; but the many important objects requiring the attention of the Admiralty, have hitherto prevented any effectual meaſures being adopted, although many plates have been engraved towards forming a complete collection of Charts, for the uſe of his Majeſty's Navy.

The annexed is a Liſt of Alexander Dalrymple's Publications.

CATALOGUE of PRINTED BOOKS and TRACTS by A. DALRYMPLE, excluſive of the *Nautical Publications* which are printed in a ſeparate Liſt.

*Thoſe marked * were never publiſhed.*

Thoſe marked † not ſold.

(1) Account of Diſcoveries in the South Pacific Ocean before 1764. 8vo. 1767.

(2) † Memorial to the Proprietors of Eaſt India Stock. 8vo. 1768.

(3) † Account of what has paſſed between the Eaſt India Directors and Alexander Dalrymple, as firſt printed. 8vo. 1768.

(4) Account of what has paſſed—Do.—Do.—as publiſhed. 8vo. N.B. It is dated 1769, by a ridiculous cuſtom of Printers, to date Publications, printed towards the cloſe of the year, as if in the year enſuing.

(5) Plan for extending the Commerce of this Kingdom, and of the Eaſt India Company, by an Eſtabliſhment at Balambangan.—N.B. Although printed in 1769, it was not publiſhed till 1771.

(6) * Letter concerning the propoſed Superviſors. 20th June 1769. 8vo.

(7) Letter concerning the propoſed Superviſors. 30th June. P. S. 3d July 1769. 4to. 1769.

(8) Second Letter—Do.—10th July 1769. 4to. 1769.

(9) Vox populi Vox Dei, Lord Weymouth's Appeal to the General Court of India Proprietors, conſidered, 14th Auguſt. P. S. 19th Auguſt 1769. 4to. 1769.

(10) Hiſtorical Collection of South Sea Voyages. 2 vols. 4to. 1770. 4to. 1771.

(11) † Propoſition of a benevolent Voyage to introduce Corn, &c. into New Zealand, &c. 4to. 1771.

(12) Conſiderations on a Pamphlet (by Governor Johnſtone) entitled " Thoughts on our Acquiſitions in the Eaſt Indies, particularly reſpecting Bengal." 8vo. 1772.

(13) General View of the Eaſt India Company's Affairs (written in January 1769).

1769), to which are added ſome Obſervations on the preſent State of the Company's Affairs. 8vo. 1772.

(14) † A Paper concerning the General Government for India. 8vo.

(15) † Rights of the Eaſt India Company.—N.B. This was printed at the Company's Expence. 8vo. 1773.

(16) Letter to Dr. Hawkeſworth. 4to. 1773.

(17) * Obſervations on Dr. Hawkeſworth's Preface to 2d Edition. 4to. 1773. An Opinion of Sir David Dalrymple, that there was too much aſperity in this Reply, retarded, and the Death of Dr. Hawkeſworth, prevented the Publication.

(18) † Memorial of Doctor Juan Louis Arias (in Spaniſh) 4to. 1773.

(19) † Propoſition for printing, by Subſcription, the MS. Voyages and Travels in the Britiſh Muſeum. 4to. 1773.

(20) A full and clear Proof that the Spaniards have no right to Balambangan. 8vo. 1774.

(21) An Hiſtorical Relation of the ſeveral Expeditions, from Fort Malbro' to the Iſlands off the Weſt Coaſt of Sumatra. 4to. 1775.

(22) Collection of Voyages, chiefly in the South Atlantic Ocean, from the Original MSS. by Dr. Halley, M. Bouvet, &c. with a Preface concerning a Voyage on Diſcovery, propoſed to be undertaken by Alexander Dalrymple at his own Expence; Letters to Lord North on the Subject, and Plan of a Republican Colony. 4to. 1775.

(23) † Copies of Papers relative to the Reſtoration of the King of Tanjour, the Impriſonment of Lord Pigot, &c. Printed by the Eaſt India Company, for the uſe of the Proprietors. 4to. 1777.— N.B. In this Collection are many Minutes of Council, and ſome Letters by Alexander Dalrymple.

(24) † Several other pieces on the ſame Subject, written by Alexander Dalrymple, were printed by Admiral Pigot and Alexander Dalrymple, but not ſold; thoſe particularly by Alexander Dalrymple are 4to. 1777.

(25) Notes on Lord Pigot's Narrative.

(26) Letter to Proprietors of Eaſt India Stock. 8th May 1777.

(27) Account of the Tranſactions concerning the Revolt at Madras. 30th April 1777. Appendix.

(28) Letter to the Court of Directors. 19th June 1777.—Memorial——19th June 1777.

(29) † Account of the Subverſion of the Legal Government of Fort St. George, in Anſwer to Mr. Andrew Stuart's Letter to The Court of Directors. 4to. 1778.

(30) Journal of the Grenville, publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. 4to. 1778.

(31) Conſiderations on the preſent State of Affairs between England and America. 8vo. 1778.

(32) Conſiderations on the Eaſt India Bill 1769. 8vo. 1778.

(33) State of the Eaſt India Company, and Sketch of an equitable Agreement. 8vo. 1780.

(34) Account of the Loſs of the Groſvenor. 8vo. 1783.

(35) Reflections on the preſent State of the Eaſt India Company. 8vo. 1783.

(36) A Short Account of the Gentoo Mode of collecting the Revenues on the Coaſt of Coromandel. 8vo. 1783.

(37) A Retroſpective View of the Antient Syſtem of the Eaſt India Company, with a Plan of Regulation. 8vo. 1784.

(38) Poſtſcript to Mr. Dalrymple's Account of the Gentoo Mode of collecting the Revenues on the Coaſt of Coromandel, being,—Obſervations made on a Peruſal of it by Moodoo Kiſtna. 8vo. 1785.

(39) Extracts from Juvenilia, or Poems by George Wither. 24mo. 1785.

(40) Fair State of the Caſe, between the Eaſt India Company, and the Owners of Ships now in their Service, to which are added,—Conſiderations on Mr. Brough's Pamphlet, concerning Eaſt India Shipping. 8vo. 1786.

(41) A ſerious Admonition to the Publick on the intended Thief Colony at Botany Bay, printed for Sewell, Cornhill.

(42) Review of the Conteſt concerning Four New Regiments, graciouſly offered by his Majeſty to be ſent to India, &c. 8vo. 1788.

(43) * Plan for promoting the Fur-Trade, and ſecuring it to this Country, by uniting the Operations of the Eaſt India and Hudſon's Bay Companies. 4to. 1789.

(44) * Memoir of a Map of the Lands around the North Pole. 4to. 1789.

(45) An Hiſtorical Journal of the Expeditions by Sea and Land, to the North of California in 1768, 1769, and

1770, when Spaniſh Eſtabliſhments were firſt made at San Diego and Monterey. tranſlated from the Spaniſh MS. by William Revely, Eſq. to which is added,—Tranſlation of Cabrera Bueno's Deſcription of the Coaſt of California, and an Extract from the MS. Journal of M. Sauvague le Muet, 1714. 4to. 1790.

(46) A Letter to a Friend on the Teſt Act. 8vo. 1790.

(47) The Spaniſh Pretenſions fairly diſcuſſed. 8vo. 1790.

(48) The Spaniſh Memorial of 4th June conſidered. 8vo. 1790.

(49) † Plan for the Publication of a Repertory of Oriental Information. 4to. 1790.

(50) * Memorial of Alexander Dalrymple. 8vo. 1791.

(51) Parliamentary Reform, as it is called, *improper*, in the preſent State of this Country. 8vo. 1793.

(52) Mr. Fox's Letter to his Worthy and Independent Electors of Weſtminſter, fully conſidered. 8vo. 1793, printed for Stockdale, Piccadilly.

(53) † Obſervations on the *Copper-Coinage* wanted for the *Circars*. Printed for the uſe of the Eaſt India Company. 8vo. 1794.

(54) The Poor Man's Friend. 8vo. 1795.

(55) A Collection of Engliſh Songs, with an Appendix of Original Pieces. 8vo. 1796.

(56) * A Fragment on the India Trade, Written in 1791. 8vo. 1797.

(57) Thoughts of an old Man of Independent Mind, though dependent Fortune. 8vo. 1800, printed for Reynolds, Oxford-ſtreet.

(58) Oriental Repertory. Vol. 1ſt. 4to. April 1791 to January 1793.

(59) Oriental Repertory. Vol 2d. 4to. (not completed).

N.B. There are ſome other pieces printed by Alexander Dalrymple, which from want of a copy to refer to, cannot be particulariſed; and alſo ſome in the Preſs *unfiniſhed*, eſpecially a Treatiſe of *Practical Navigation*, of which three Chapters are printed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS I was, one morning lately, taking my uſual walk in Kenſington Gardens, I by chance perceived on one of the ſeats what I imagined to be a letter. As a perſon, when totally idle, is eager to ſeize any thing that appears likely to give the leaſt amuſement, I immediately took it up, and found I had been more fortunate than ever I could have expected. On examination, I diſcovered it to be the outlines of a Didactic Poem. It ſeems to have been the intention of the writer to have compriſed it in twenty Books, but the Commencement of Book I., the Arguments of Books II. and III., and a detached Epiſode, is all Fortune has thrown into my hands.

The peruſal of it gave me peculiar pleaſure, and I think I cannot perform my duty to ſociety until I have communicated the pleaſure to my countrymen. I have, at the ſame time, ſome hopes, the applauſe it will no doubt gain will embolden the author to finiſh a Poem he has commenced ſo ſucceſsfully. If the writer does not intend to favour the world with a continuation of his labours, I am ſtill confident, that in bringing this fragment into the world, I am doing an eſſential ſervice to literature. The ineſtimable Treatiſe of Longinus is a fragment, yet no one will diſpute its value.

I have attempted to point out ſome paſſages in which I diſcover imitations, or caſual ſimilitudes, with the claſſics: I have alſo endeavoured to elucidate ſome paſſages, which I thought needed it. Conſcious of inability, I could not do more, and a regard to juſtice would not permit me to do leſs.

If you think it proper to publiſh the encloſed, on ſome future occaſion I ſhall preſent you with the remainder. I am yours,

HERANIO.

THE ART OF CANDLE-MAKING.

A DIDACTIC POEM, IN TWENTY BOOKS.

Non fumum ex fulgore, ſed ex fumo dare lucem.

ARGUMENT OF BOOK I.

Subject propoſed—Invocation—The ſubject proved to be of great importance to Poets—To Lovers—The tale of Hero and Leander—To Moraliſts—The reſemblance

ſemblance a Candle bears to the life of Man—The ſtory of Prometheus, the inventor of Candles—Remarks on the Mythology of the Ancients—Ovid—Heſiod—Homer—Of Machinery—The early ages fond of it, and why?—The ſtory of Theſeus and Ariadne—Light-houſes, the great benefit of—Edyſtone Light houſe—Candles probably made uſe of on this occaſion among the Ancients—Light—Sir Iſaac Newton—Optics—Aſtronomy—Chronology—Age of the World not known—Moſes—Bonaparte—Friar Bacon—Concluſion.

(1) WHEN Phœbus reſts his head in Thetis' lap, [Heav'n,
And ebon clouds obſcure the face of
How beſt a friendly luſtre to ſupply,
And by the aid of man diſpel the gloom
That through all nature reigns ſupreme, I ſing. [bard (2)
Ye, who of old inſpired the Mantuan
To ſing the labours of a Farmer's life,(3)
Now give aſſiſtance to my bold attempt(4)
And grant my verſes, like my theme, may blaze! [ſong,
Nor is the ſubject that demands my
Unworthy of the Muſes' kindeſt aid,
For oft their vot'ries have its influence known.
(5) Within ſome cloud-capt tower of fam'd Grub-ſtreet,
See the poor poet at his table ſit,
His laſt ſad ruſh light to the ſocket ſpent; [ſublime,
In vain he tries to make his lays
(6) The half-form'd thought incumber'd hobbles forth,
And the ſenſe glimmers with the glimm'ring light.
Till prompted by neceſſity, with care
He props th' expiring wick upon a pin,
Then with reſuſcitated powers it flames,
(7) And the verſe quickly gains its priſtine ſtrength.
So have I ſeen a poor unlucky boy
Dragg'd lifeleſs from that ſmoothly gliding ſtream, [plains,
(8) That laves the fertile Trinobantine
And, by the kind Promethean art of Hawes, (9) [friends.
Reſtor'd to life, his country, and his
Such is th' important ſubject I have choſe
T'immortaliſe in never dying ſtrains,(10)
That future ages from my verſe may learn [Candles.
The art ſublime of making Tallow
Inſpir'd by Hops, a bard (11) has ſung its praiſe, [ſtrains:
And prov'd its influence in narcotic
The Cyder-making and Wool-combing arts (12) [explain.
Have both found bards their ſecrets to
Then why, ye Critics, that diſdainful frown? [unſung?
Say, why ſhould Candles be alone
No! I ſhall ſooner ſeize th' advent'rous pen; [taſk,
And, though unequal to ſo great a
Shall, in Miltonic numbers, nobly dare
To paint the labours of a Melting day.
Ye, who unceaſing at Love's altar bend,
Scorn not the poet, or his theme deſpiſe;
For though in darkneſs Love delights to lurk,
Yet lovers often have its aid enjoy'd.
This none can doubt who have with tears perus'd [tale; (13)
(And ah! what lover has not?) the ſad
How, aided by the taper's twinkling ray, [waves,
Leander boldly ſtemm'd the boiſt'rous
And gain'd a harbour in his miſtreſs' arms. [condemn,
Nor ſhould the Moraliſts my theme
(14) For who can view the Candle's waſting light, [Man?
And not bethink him of the life of
From op'ning childhood up to age mature
We trace its ſemblance ſtrong in ev'ry line; [Time
And when at laſt the with'ring hand of
Lays all the honours of proud manhood low, [find
Still we the likeneſs ſee, and humbled
Kings, Conſuls, Candles, all expire alike!

NOTES EXPLANATORY AND CRITICAL.

(1) The opening of this Poem is peculiarly beautiful. We here ſee the ſubject propoſed in a moſt ſimple yet dignified manner, and a thought, which of itſelf is low and trivial, by the art of the Poet made majeſtic and important.

(2) Mantua was the birth-place of Virgil. Thus his epitaph—"Mantua me genuit," &c.

(3) The Georgicks—"Quid faciat lætas ſegetes," &c.

(4) "Da facilem curſum atque audacibus annue cœptis."—VIRGIL, *Geor. lib.* i. 41.

(5) Grub-ſtreet, in the ward of Cripplegate, running between Moor-ſtreet and Chiſwell ſtreet, Vid. Map of London. Its apparent poverty, I ſuppoſe, has given riſe to the idea of its being the reſidence of the votaries of the Muſes.

That it has long had this character is well known: Pope, in the Dunciad, has often mentioned it as ſuch. By the "cloud-capt tower," an expreſſion taken from the immortal Shakeſpeare, the Poet means the attic ſtory of a houſe, or what is commonly called the garret. For the benefits of living in a garret, Vid. *Rambler*, No. 117.

(6) To make the ſound echo to the ſenſe, has long been conſidered an excellency only to be found in two or three of the greateſt maſters of verſification. Homer and Virgil excel all the ancients in this beauty; but I queſtion whether there is a more perfect example of it in all their works, than we have in theſe two lines. For remarks on this art, the reader may conſult Dion. Halic. Dimit. Phal. Blair's Lectures, and The Elements of Criticiſm.

(7) Another beautiful inſtance of the ſame. As in the laſt we felt the verſe languid, and as it were impeded, we here feel it flow with ſtrength and celerity. Beſide the writers already mentioned, ſee Pope's Art of Criticiſm.

(8) I imagine the ſtream here alluded to, is what is commonly called, the New River, although there appears ſome arguments to believe the Poet means the river Lea; as the Trinobantes were the inhabitants of Eſſex and Middleſex, and the latter mentioned river has its courſe through theſe counties. Vid. Camden's Brit. Moll Speed, and other topography; alſo Brooke's, Salmon's, and Walker's Gazetteers. The critical reader will, perhaps, diſcover an inconſiſtency in this line. If the river "glide ſmoothly," how can it waſh or lave the plains? It might be ſaid with juſtice of a river that is liable to overflow its banks, but not of one that "glides ſmoothly" within its banks. I am ſure, if the author had reviewed this a ſecond time, he would have corrected it; and, if I might be allowed to hazard a ſuggeſtion, inſtead of the word "lave," would have put the word *eats*, which at once conveys a moſt beautiful idea to the reader's imagination, viz. a river devouring a plain, and expreſſes, in a very ſtrong manner, the nature of the river deſcribed. The thought, I muſt own, is from Horace, but that ſurely is no objection.

Non rura, quæ Liris quietâ
Mordet aquâ taciturnus amnis.—Hor. Od. 31. lib. 1.

(9) The excellent Founder of the Humane Society.

(10) There is ſcarce a poet, of any antiquity, but what has made a like declaration of their expectations. Vid. Ovid Metam. 15. Virg. Geo. 3. Hor. Od. 1. This one circumſtance proves the poetical abilities of the author.

(11) The "Hop Garden," a Georgick, in 2 books, by Chriſtopher Smart.

(12) "Cyder," a Poem, by John Phillips, and "The Fleece," by Dyer.

(13) The Hero and Leander of Muſæus. Some people ſuppoſe this beautiful Poem to be the work of ſome more modern poet than Muſæus, the ſucceſſor of Orpheus. Voſſius and others think it belongs to one Onomacritus, who was ſeven hundred years younger than Muſæus. This opinion ſeems chiefly to reſt on the authority of Pauſanias, who mentions that perſon as the writer of ſome fragments attributed to Muſæus, extant in his time; but whether the Hero and Leander was one of them, does not appear. Others, among whom are F. Caſaubon, and Daniel Paræus, imagine it the work of ſome writer in the fifth century of the Chriſtian æra. I ſhall not pretend to give an opinion on the ſubject, but ſhall leave it to the conſideration of the judicious reader, who may conſult, if he pleaſes, Voſſius, Paræus, Caſaubon, Heinſeus, Scaliger, and the other critics who have diſcuſſed the ſubject more at large.

(14) I wiſh the reader to notice the beauty, and excellent moral tendency, of theſe concluding lines.—Vide. Gray's Inn Journal, No. 27.

ARGUMENT OF BOOK II.

This Book opens with the Genius of Ruſſia pronouncing a panegyrick on Ruſſian Tallow—The great Benefits ariſing from Navigation—Argonautic Expedition—Captain Cooke—Remarks on Expeditions in general—For Commerce—For Religion—For Conqueſt—A Perſonification of Expedition—Egypt—Addreſs to the Memory of Bruce—Palmyra—Zenobia—The Nile—Crocodiles—Pyramids—The Plague—Tallow Chandlers not affected with the Plague of 1665—Oxygen—Azote—Deſcription of a Tallow-Chandler's ſhop—Weights and Scales—Epiſode of Sextillus and Pruinella—Conſumptions cured by the Smell of Tallow—Concluſion.

SOME

SOME ACCOUNT
OF THE LATE
MR. SAMUEL PATERSON.

Some ſmall memorial left behind,
Recals a buried friend to mind;
Or ſoon, when cloſ'd Life's tranſient ſcene,
All would forget that we had been.
JOHN THE HERMIT. *See Poetry in our laſt, p. 382.*

IT has been the eſtabliſhed cuſtom in all ages, and almoſt in every nation under the Sun, not excepting even the uncivilized, to erect ſome frail memorial of departed fellow-mortals, and to perpetuate, as far as human means could effect it, the remembrance of great and good men.

On this principle, pyramids, mauſoleums, obeliſks, and monuments, with their various decorated *recorded tablets*, have, from earlieſt antiquity, been the pompous ſhrines in which the manes of the illuſtrious dead have been preſerved, and memorials of their noble deeds handed down to remote poſterity.

Thus Heroes, Stateſmen, Kings, in duſt repoſe. POPE.

But it has ſometimes happened, that theſe poſthumous honours have been paid to the good and the bad indiſcriminately; to the tyrant, and to the Father of his people; to the ſanguine deſtroyer of devoted nations, and to the brave deliverer of his country from lawleſs uſurpation and uncontrolled oppreſſion. Hence, the bright examples and the moral leſſons which ſhould be conveyed to the living are perverted, baſe adulation extends its influence beyond the grave, and many of theſe ſplendid monuments exhibit only, lying legends.

In the humbler walks of private life, the uſeful talents, the amiable virtues, of the good citizen, ere the tears that bedewed his funereal obſequies have ceaſed to flow, find a readier mode of preſervation from oblivion; an untarniſhable record, perhaps not leſs durable than marble, being not ſo liable to the depredations of time, a never-fading record on the pages of the faithful hiſtorian, or the candid biographer; the latter title the writer of this laſt tribute to the memory of a worthy character, of a faithful friend, and of a companion, through the long courſe of half a century, hopes he may juſtly claim; for nothing but the truth ſhall be briefly related.

A claſſical education, no matter when or where, gave my deceaſed friend an early taſte for ſcientific and polite literature, and perhaps no better means offering to indulge this propenſity, he ſet out in life, in the ſtation of a bookſeller, by which we are not always to underſtand a mere buyer and ſeller of books, but not unfrequently, what the French term *un homme de lettres*, a learned man, one who is well ſkilled in literature—ſuch was Mr. Robert Dodſley, bookſeller in London, alſo a dramatic poet and miſcellaneous author, who paid the debt of nature in 1764; and ſuch was the late Mr. Samuel Paterſon, recently departed *; and ſuch, at this day, are ſome diſtinguiſhed bookſellers in different countries on the continent of Europe.

That branch of the buſineſs in which my friend engaged was, at the diſtant period of time when he firſt ſettled, but little known in England—the importation of foreign books; in this department, the late *Paul Vaillant* was almoſt alone; certainly the moſt eminent, and commonly called the *Foreign Bookſeller*. Mr. Paterſon followed in the ſame line, and but for the miſmanagement of the perſon intruſted to execute his commiſſions abroad, might have ſucceeded as well.

He afterwards directed his views to an employment for which he was peculiarly qualified, and perhaps unrivalled. It is certain he has left no equal, nor, as it is to be feared, any ſucceſſor.

In the arduous and difficult taſk of compoſing ſcientific and claſſical catalogues of public and private libraries of books and manuſcripts in the ancient and modern languages, for a long ſeries

* See the Obituary in our laſt, for the latter end of October.

of years, Mr. Paterſon acquired the higheſt degree of reputation; and ſeveral volumes of his catalogues, which are now becoming ſcarce, are not only well known to the *literati* of the principal cities and univerſities of Europe, but conſtitute valuable articles in their public libraries.

A talent ſo rare could not fail of recommending him to the notice of perſons of high rank in his own country, diſtinguiſhed for their refined taſte, and judgment in literature, amongſt whom he had the honour to be held in great eſteem; more particularly by the Marquis of Lanſdown, who conſigned to him the care of arranging his valuable and well-choſen collection of books, in the new and elegant library (built for their reception in Lanſdown Houſe, Berkeley Square, by Wyatt), permitting him, alſo, to add ſuch ſcarce or new books as he ſhould think worthy of a place in it, and continuing him in the honourable ſtation of his Lordſhip's librarian, ſeveral years.

A regular liſt of our Bibliologiſt's valuable catalogues may be uſeful to men of literature, at the ſame time, that it ſerves as a memorial of his ſingular talent.

The firſt, diſtinguiſhed by a moſt remarkable circumſtance, is a Catalogue of a Collection of Manuſcripts of the Right Honourable and Right Worſhipful Sir Julius Cæſar, Knt. Judge of the Admiralty, Maſter of the Court of Requeſts, &c. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. Chancellor, and Under Treaſurer of the Exchequer, &c. which, by the ignorance of the perſon into whoſe hands they fell, were on the point of being ſold by weight, to a cheeſemonger, as waſte paper, for the ſum of ten pounds; but ſome of them being ſhown to Mr. Paterſon, by Mr. Bayne, formerly an apothecary in Cork ſtreet, he carefully examined and ſoon diſcovered their value. And, finally, by his maſterly publication of the catalogue (now before me), digeſted under *ſeveral thouſands of the moſt ſingular and intereſting heads*, they ſold, by auction, for three hundred and fifty-ſix pounds; and amongſt the purchaſers were the late Lord Orford, Philip Carteret Webb, and other perſons of rank. It is dated in 1757.

The ſecond of which I have been enabled to collect any certain information was, Bibliotheca Anglia Curioſa, collected principally, with a view to a Hiſtory of Engliſh Literature, ſold in March 1771, in three parts.

The third, Bibliotheca Fletwoodiana, including the ancient Conventual library of Meſſenden Abbey, Buckinghamſhire. Sold in 1774.

The fourth, Bibliotheca Beauclerkiana, or the valuable library of the late Hon. Topham Beauclerk, F. R. S. conſiſting of thirty thouſand volumes in moſt languages, and upon almoſt every branch of ſcience and polite literature. Sold in 1781. This catalogue, in my poſſeſſion, forms a very large and thick volume, in octavo, cloſely printed.

The fifth, Bibliotheca Croftſiana, a catalogue of the curious and diſtinguiſhed library of the late Rev. and learned Thomas Croft, A. M. Chancellor of the Dioceſe of Peterborough, &c. This, likewiſe, is a large octavo volume, in my poſſeſſion. Sold in 1783.

The ſixth, Bibliotheca Univerſalis Selecta, with an Index of Authors, Interpreters, and Editors. Sold in 1786.

The ſeventh, Bibliotheca Pinelli, the library of a noble Venetian, an octavo volume. Sold in 1790.

The eighth, Bibliotheca Strangeiana, or the library of the late Mr. Strange, of Portland-place. Sold by Leigh and Sotheby, 1801.

The ninth, Bibliotheca Fageliana, a moſt noble collection of the late M. Fagel, Secretary to the States General of the United Provinces, brought from the Hague; intended to be ſold in March 1802, but diſpoſed of by private contract to the Univerſity of Dublin.

Independent of theſe profeſſional labours, Mr. Paterſon was a miſcellaneous writer of various little tracts, having for their object public utility, ſound policy, and moral admonition; but to which he did not think proper to put his name.

Thoſe I have now before me are—

Another Traveller; or, Curſory Remarks, &c. made upon a Journey through Part of the Netherlands in 1766, by Coriat Junior. 3 vols. 12mo. 1769. Some monthly and weekly Reviews, publiſhed at that time in magazines, and other periodical publications, having accuſed our Author of being an humble imitator of Yorick's Sentimental Journey, he publiſhed an appeal, with atteſtations of the Booksellers,

ſellers, Printer, and Stationer, concerned in the publication of Coriat Junior, that it was printed off before the printing of Sterne's work; and he laſhes theſe *pſeudo critics* with much pleaſantry, decent wit, and fair argument.

Joineriana, or the Book of Scraps, 2 vols. 8vo, 1772, conſiſting of moral and literary aphoriſms.

The Templar, a periodical paper, publiſhed on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. Only fourteen numbers appear to have been publiſhed, the laſt on Wedneſday, December 22, 1773. It was a ſevere attack on the conduct of newſpapers, particularly in advertiſing ſimony chapels, and places of truſt and honour under Government, to be ſold to the biddeſt bidder. The powerful oppoſition made to this publication by the booktellers, at that time the chief proprietors of moſt newſpapers, and by the advertiſers of quack medicines, accommodations for private *lying in* of pregnant women, &c. eaſily accounts for its want of ſucceſs.

Speculations on Law and Lawyers, an excellent tract, demonſtrating the injuſtice and iniquity of perſonal arreſts for debt, previous to any verification of the debt, on a ſimple affidavit; a practice unknown in other countries; and the pernicious conſequences of which are expoſed by affecting examples of cruelty. 8vo. London. 1788.

T. MORTIMER.

London, Dec. 11, 1802.

No. V.

ON THE ADVANTAGES OF A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

Doctrina ſed vim promovet inſitam,
Rectique cultus pectora roborant. HORAT. Lib. iv. Od. 4.

Thus with early culture bleſt,
Thus to early rule inured,
Infancy's expanding breaſt
Glows with ſenſe and pow'rs matur'd:
Whence, if future merit raiſe
Private love, or public praiſe,
Thine is all the work—be thine
The glory—claſſic diſcipline. ANON.

MANY conſider a liberal education merely as an ornament deſigned for thoſe who move in the higher circles of ſociety; but the man, who reflects upon the ſubject with attention, will find, that it not only adds a luſtre to the character, but is productive of the moſt ſolid advantages; and that thoſe advantages are not confined to the pampered favourite of fortune, but extend to every man, whatever may be his ſituation in life.

The ignorance that pervades the lower claſſes of the community, and the numberleſs evils which ariſe from it, cannot but give the moſt ſerious concern to a benevolent mind. The child of poverty too often receives no other inſtruction, than the occaſional admonitions of parents almoſt as uninformed as himſelf; abilities, which, had they been properly tutored, might have ſerved the cauſe of virtue, not unfrequently lie dormant, or, from an unfortunate bias, are inclined to the ſide of vice. The poetical genius, which, aſſiſted by education, might have rivalled the celebrity of a Dryden or a Pope, will perhaps only burſt forth into the ſtaves of a trifling ballad; and the fertility of invention, or promptneſs of execution, which might have nobly furthered the meaſures of Government, will perhaps be exerted in ſtriking out the plots, or perpetrating the deeds of villany. But a liberal education is ſerviceable, not only in eliciting and poliſhing the talents of genius, but alſo in arming the frail youth againſt the prejudices of ignorance and the temptations of immorality, and directing him to the knowledge of the truth. Without a monitor to warn him of his danger, the example of corrupt aſſociates will eaſily ſeduce him into vice. He will ſoon learn to conſider

ſider drunkenneſs as a manly pleaſure, blaſphemy as wit, and lewdneſs as a ſpirit of noble enterpriſe! The precepts of virtue will appear to him as the follies of a fanatic recluſe, and religion he will regard merely as the quarantine of the aged. The Sabbath, which the wiſdom of Providence has ſet apart for the more immediate ſervice of our Maker, he will not employ in the ſacred offices of devotion, but will dedicate to ſinful paſtimes. Every action of his life will have a view only to this world; and he will, perhaps, ſink into the grave without learning the purpoſe for which he was created.

If we turn our attention to the more reſpectable orders of ſociety, we ſhall here, too, ſee the advantages of a liberal education. He, whoſe ſphere of knowledge is confined, is always labouring under that awkward timidity, which the conſciouſneſs of ignorance never fails to inſpire. Though preſented by Nature with conſiderable mental endowments, and though, perhaps, furniſhed with the leſſons of experience, he can never deliver his opinion with confidence: however juſt and lively may be his ideas of the ſubject which he is diſcuſſing, his communication of them will be unpleaſing to others, and unſatisfactory to himſelf. Inſtead of employing himſelf in the cultivation of his mind, he will either ſleep away his hours in ſluggiſh inactivity, or elſe he will ſacrifice them to childiſh amuſements, or habitual ebriety, and will ſeek from the ſociety of others that pleaſure which he cannot derive from himſelf.

A liberal education is admirably calculated to obviate theſe important evils. Through its means we are enabled to detect the errors of prejudice, and to enlarge and adorn the faculties of our minds. It places a man, as it were, on an eminence, from which he looks down with an air of ſuperiority on the reſt of mankind. But the moſt important advantages which it produces, are, that it teaches us to diſcern good from evil; it lays before us the ſeveral duties of our ſituation; it holds forth to our hopes the rewards of virtue; it forewarns us of the rueful conſequences of vice; and excites our admiration of that incomprehenſible Being, whoſe glory ſhines forth in his works.

Some will object, that the proſecution of literary ſtudies tends to raiſe haughty notions in the mind, and to diſqualify one for the common occupations of life. To ſuch it may be anſwered, that a liberal education, inſtead of unfitting a man for ordinary avocations, prepares him for any ſituation in life, and teaches him the propriety of applying himſelf with diligence to whatever he undertakes.

Learning will find enemies, too, in a very conſiderable part of the female ſex, who would rather ſee the riſing generation running out into all the fooleries and extravagancies of faſhion than acquiring a habit of manly ſteadineſs. It is true, that the ſerious ſtudent will be apt to treat the fantaſtic exceſſes of the coxcomb with contempt, and that to ſome he may appear fretful or moroſe; but ſurely the pedant, with all his ſtiffneſs, is a much more uſeful and reſpectable character than the airy and ſuperficial foppling. But it is far from being true, that learning is always accompanied with cynical auſterity: its tendency is not only to confirm the vigour and enrich the ſtores of the mind, but alſo to add an amiable facility to the manners. After ſtudying the venerable pages of claſſic lore, we riſe pleaſed with our author and ourſelves, and with the beſt diſpoſition poſſible to be pleaſed with all around us. Even after the images, which delighted us, have for a while receded from our thoughts, ſtill they leave behind them a vivacity and lightſome ſatisfaction, which will plainly diſcover themſelves in our demeanour. The biography of our own country abounds with inſtances of men, who have been at once the moſt elegant ſcholars and the moſt pleaſant companions of the age. Although, in running back from the preſent period over the liſt of the moſt diſtinguiſhed champions of literature, we may be ſomewhat diſconcerted by the well-known acerbity of a *Johnſon*, ſtill this difficulty will be abundantly compenſated, when we recur to the illuſtrious names of *Addiſon*, *Marvell*, *Verulam*, and *More*.

Whilſt the jovial crew fly to the accuſtomed reſort, to beguile the loneſomeneſs of a winter's evening, and to loſe themſelves and their cares in drunkenneſs; whilſt the ſiſterhood of matrons amuſe themſelves with terrific tales, with ſcandal, or with cards; whilſt the torpid lounger proves the comfort of an elbow-chair; the ſcholar retires to his ſtudy to taſte of pleaſures

ſures, to which the Bacchanalian, the Goſſip, and the Idler, are alike eſtranged. Here he either attends *Ulyſſes* through all the diſaſters and eſcapes of his eventful voyage, or with *Æneas* leaves the walls of Troy in queſt of the promiſed ſettlement, encounters all the viciſſitudes of adverſe fortune, avenges the death of *Pallas*, and lays *Turnus* proſtrate at his feet; or, coming down to later periods, with *Marlborough* he takes the field, with *Anſon* circumnavigates the globe, with *Locke* aſcertains the faculties of the human underſtanding, or with *Latimer* experiences all the horrors of religious intolerance and relentleſs perſecution. To ſome his pleaſures may appear taſteleſs; but he himſelf knows their value too well to barter them for any paltry gratification to be derived from noiſy merriment. But, if we follow him to the laſt ſtage of his exiſtence, the ſuperior advantages which he enjoys will now crowd upon our view. When the vigour of manhood gives place to the infirmities of age, and the eagerneſs of appetite is exchanged for ſenile indifference, when all the ſenſeleſs pleaſures, which folly can deviſe or luxury enjoy, are now ſtripped of all their charms, the delights to which he has accuſtomed himſelf, inſtead of becoming loathſome or inſipid, riſe every day in his eſtimation. He can reflect with ſatisfaction, that no voluptuous intemperance has ſapped his conſtitution, no baſe purſuit attracted his attention, no unmanly lethargy worn away his days; but that his endeavours have been uniformly exerted to improve that ineſtimable gift, by which he is diſtinguiſhed from the brute creation. When illneſs confines him to his chamber, his books will be his ever-pleaſing and unfailing companions: when the tortures of pain provoke the murmur of complaint, the precepts of philoſophy, with which he has provided himſelf, will ſtep forward to allay the riſing turbulence of his mind, and to remind him, that it is his duty to bear with fortitude thoſe trials which are incidental to the ſons of men.

If ſuch, then, are the advantages of education, ſurely thoſe inſtitutions, which are calculated to extend theſe benefits to the lower orders of ſociety, are entitled to our ſupport. It is unpardonable, in ſuch as are happily acquainted with its value, to be backward in promoting the welfare of their fellow-creatures in a matter of ſuch ſerious importance; and thoſe who have themſelves felt the want of erudition, muſt indeed be devoid of benevolence, who would ungeneroufly ſuffer the next generation to inherit the ignorance of their fathers.

Agreſtis was unfortunate enough to loſe his father when he was yet but a few years old, and the care of his education devolved to his mother, with whom he ſpent the years of his childhood in a country village. Her pride could not long conceal from him that he was born to an independent fortune; and the flattery of fawning ſervants ſoon filled him with abſurd notions of his own importance. He had completed his twelfth year before his education became the ſubject of her thoughts: ſhe however began now to be aſhamed of his ignorance, and was convinced of the neceſſity of ſending him to ſchool. Unacquainted with the diſcipline of public ſeminaries, and without any ſuſpicion, that his authority, which had hitherto been abſolute, would now be reſtrained, the love of novelty, ſo natural to youth, procured his conſent. His tutor ſoon diſcovered, that he was poſſeſſed of reſpectable mental powers, and through all the humours of a ſpoiled child was able to trace a latent goodneſs of heart: he was therefore not without a hope, that the courſe of a few years' education might overbalance the ill effects of his mother's miſtaken tenderneſs, and give to ſociety an uſeful and a creditable member. The conſtraint which was now impoſed upon him, and the inſults and injuries of ſchoolboys ſubſtituted for the obſequiouſneſs of menials, could not but be extremely irkſome to the feelings of *Agreſtis*. At every interview with his mother, he was not ſparing in complaints of the ſeverity of his tutor, and the cruelty of his ſchoolfellows; and, after repeated ſolicitations, he obtained her conſent to return home. The ſpecimen which he had now had of ſchool was not ſuch as to leave him any deſire of making a ſecond trial. His mother frequently preſſed him to return to ſchool; but the weakneſs of her affection gained the aſcendancy over her judgment, and, in compliance with his earneſt entreaties, the evil hour was continually deferred, till he at length attained the eſtate of manhood, and it was now too late. The little whims in which

which he had been indulged were now hardened into habitual petulance; and the tranſition was but too eaſy, from the authority which he had been allowed to exerciſe, to the imperiouſneſs of domeſtic tyranny. The village alehouſe became his conſtant haunt, and he aſſociated with every worthleſs fellow, whoſe company and adulation could be purchaſed for a treat. As his mind had never received from education any generous caſt, his life became a burden to him; and his time was at length regularly divided between drunkenneſs and ſleep. This lamentable intemperance could not but be attended with the moſt woeful conſequences; and he was cut off, before he had ſcarcely reached the prime of life. Thus fell ingloriouſly one, whoſe example, whoſe benevolence, and whoſe talents, might have been eminently beneficial to ſociety; but who, through the want of a Liberal Education, was loſt to others and to himſelf!

AURELIUS.

December 8, 1802.

DIRECTIONS FOR PRESERVING TURNIPS FROM INSECTS.

[FROM AN AMERICAN PAPER.]

TURNIPS are ſo frequently deſtroyed by a ſmall fly which feeds on them, whilſt quite young, that farmers are, in a great meaſure, deterred from attempting to cultivate that valuable root.

The following methods are recommended for preſerving the plant:

Firſt—To a quart of turnip-ſeed, add one ounce of brimſtone finely powdered—put both into a bottle large enough to afford room to ſhake them well together every day, for four or five days previous to ſowing, keeping the bottle well corked.

Second—Take ſuch a quantity of elder leaves, as, when bruiſed, will yield juice ſufficient to cover the turnip-ſeed you intend to ſow, in which let it ſoak about twelve hours—the next day mix it with the bruiſed leaves, and a ſmall quantity of alum—then ſow all together.

Turnip-ſeed is generally covered with a bruſh harrow; take elder buſhes for this purpoſe.

If, notwithſtanding theſe precautions, the fly ſhould attack the young plant, draw elder buſhes gently over them.

If turnip-ſeed is ſown while it rains, it does not require to be harrowed in, and the young plants ſhoot ſo ſtrongly, that they ſoon gain ſtrength beyond the power of the fly.

BALANCE.

RECEIPTS FOR MAKING INKS.

A Mr. W. CLOSE has made a great variety of experiments, in order to aſcertain the beſt method of making ink, which ſhall not be diſcharged by time or chymical proceſſes. As the reſult of his inquiries, he recommends, for *black ink*: "Oil of lavender 200 grains, copal in powder 25 grains, lamp-black from two and a half to three grains: with the aſſiſtance of a gentle heat, diſſolve the copal in the oil of lavender in a ſmall glaſs phial, and then mix the lamp-black with the ſolution upon a marble ſlab, or other ſmooth ſurface." The compoſition is to be put in a bottle, and kept from the air. If, after a few hours, it be found too thick, it muſt be diluted with a little oil of lavender, oil of turpentine, or alcohol. For *red ink*—"Take of oil of lavender 120 grains, copal, in powder, 17 grains, red ſulphur of mercury 60 grains." Both theſe compoſitions poſſeſs a permanent colour; the oil of lavender being diſſipated with a gentle heat, the colour is left on the paper ſurrounded with the copal, a ſubſtance inſoluble in water, ſpirits, acids, or alkaline ſolutions. A manuſcript written with them, may therefore be expoſed to the proceſs commonly uſed for reſtoring the colour of printed books, without the ſmalleſt injury to the writing; and, in this manner, all interpolations with common ink may be removed.

ON INTEMPERANCE.

IT drives wit out of the head;
Money out of the pocket;
Wine out of the bottle;
Elbows out of the coat;
And health out of the body.

THE LONDON REVIEW, AND *LITERARY JOURNAL*, FOR DECEMBER 1802.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Travels in Spain in 1797 and 1798, with an Appendix on the Method of travelling in that Country. By Frederick Auguſtus Fiſcher. Tranſlated from the German. 8vo.

THE chief merit of this work, as it reſpects our Countrymen, conſiſts in its being the moſt recent account of the actual ſtate of Spain, that has appeared from the Engliſh preſs; and may be of great ſervice to thoſe whoſe intereſt or inclination—who for profit or pleaſure, may be diſpoſed to viſit the different provinces and celebrated cities, accurately deſcribed by this traveller; who has likewiſe taken care to give a pleaſing account of the manners and cuſtoms of the Spaniards. From this outline it may alſo be inferred, that to thoſe Readers who wiſh to add to their ſtock of intellectual knowledge and mental recreation, it will furniſh the means of paſſing a few hours in very agreeable company.

The author profeſſes that his object in this work was to exhibit the firſt impreſſions of a traveller, and to give a lively picture of the country. For the accompliſhment of this deſign, "he has endeavoured to note thoſe particulars which have eſcaped other writers: the reader will therefore conſider theſe ſheets as a ſeries of practical notes to *Bourgoanne*, and other works," on the ſame ſubject.

The narrative is conveyed to the publick in the form of letters, and occaſionally, during the traveller's progreſs by land, through the interior parts of the Spaniſh territories, it aſſumes that of a diary. The firſt ſeven letters relate to incidents at Sea, in a voyage from Rotterdam to Bourdeaux, and contain nothing new or remarkably intereſting, yet they are diſplayed with much oſtentation in the table of contents. The deſcription of Bourdeaux, the ſubject of Letters 9 and 10, including reflections on the character and language of the Gaſcons, merits particular attention, but our buſineſs being with Spain, and not with France, we muſt take the liberty to paſs the *Pyrenees*, and halt at *Bayonne*. The commerce of this ſea-port and frontier town belonging to Spain has declined conſiderably of late years, and during the two laſt wars, the merchants moſtly employed their capitals in fitting out Privateers, and the Biſcayans being excellent ſeamen, and not deficient in valour, they were more ſucceſsful than the French. Chocolate being a conſiderable article for exportation from this place, not only to France, but to moſt of the Northern countries of Europe, our author takes occaſion to deſcribe the various qualities of that manufacture, to point out the excellence of the Bayonne, and to expoſe the mode of adulterating it in other countries; and we are glad to find that the tranſlator in a note of his own, of which there are many containing uſeful remarks on the original, has given due commendation to the ſuperior mode of preparing chocolate in England, by a double cylinder, for an exact trituration of the cocoa nut, ſo that no oil appears in the ſolution. The next arrival of our German traveller is at *Bilboa*, the capital of the province of Biſcay, which, from his deſcription of it, could not give him any favourable opinion of the Biſcayan buildings and accommodations—"Every object around me here has ſomething very ſingular in its appearance, and their forms are quite original and foreign. The rooms are covered with a floor-cloth repreſenting Bull-fights;

the ſeats mean, old faſhioned, and extremely low; the floors are brick, and the walls full of Saints and Crucifixes; and, to the aſtoniſhment and diſguſt of ſtrangers, they find *certain conveniences* placed in the kitchen, cloſe to the chimney.

With reſpect to the buildings, he diſtinguiſhes between the old and the new town; in the former the houſes are moſtly of wood, in the latter of brick; the firſt are deſtitute of art or convenience, but in the ſecond, he found a prodigious improvement of taſte, particularly in three broad ſtreets, all ending at the *arenal* or promenade along the river *Ybeyzabal* (which in the Baſque language ſignifies the narrow river); the houſes being all built of free ſtone, and ſome of them are even magnificent. The variety and richneſs of the ſcenery of nature around this town is deſcribed in captivating terms, for it is ſaid to equal the moſt raviſhing proſpects in Switzerland, perhaps to be ſuperior to it, on account of its vicinity to the Sea, only three hours diſtant from it.

But the moſt extraordinary circumſtance, not noticed, we believe, by any preceding traveller, is the political conſtitution and privileges of the whole province of Biſcay, which accounts for the crowded population of Bilboa, "where, at firſt ſight, there appears to be ſcarcely room for 8000 inhabitants, yet it contains 13000, and the houſes, which are four and five ſtories high, are filled even to the roofs. The fact is, that the province is not properly dependant on, but only under the protection of, the Spaniſh crown. It is indeed a kind of political *anomaly* to ſee a ſmall Republick thus united to ſuch a Monarchy as Spain. But, however unlimited may be the power of the Kings of Spain in their other provinces, it is a truth, that in Biſcay they have only the ſhadow of domination. Here are neither garriſons, cuſtom houſes, ſtamps, nor exciſe; in ſhort, of all the royal taxes, they know none but the *donativo*, or gratuitous donation." On the manners and general character of the Biſcayans, particularly of their hatred of the French, the amuſements of Bilboa, &c. our author affords ample information in the courſe of ſeven entertaining letters.

The journey from Bilboa to Madrid, which is compriſed in Letters 26 and 27, was performed in ten days, and the particulars are given in a kind of diary, in which we diſcover but few incidents worthy of notice, except the change in the appearance of the country, after he had paſſed the frontier cuſtom houſe of the province of *Alava*. "Here the cultivation began to decline, the country to ſpread, and the coſtumes and countenances to aſſume a more foreign air. The climate too became rougher, the villages were a mere heap of huts built with earth often full of holes—the *Churches*, however, were always large and magnificent nor was there any ſcarcity of *Convents*. The fields were moſtly uncultivated, and, as far as the eye could extend, we perceived neither tree nor ſhrub; in lieu of mules, we frequently met ſmall aſſes, called *borricos*; our ſleeping places became leſs clean, and the bread as well as the water bad; but the wine was better and cheaper.

From the ample and ſatisfactory account of the capital of the Spaniſh Monarchy, we have taken the liberty to ſelect ſome deſcriptions of the manners of the inhabitants, their character, &c. as ſpecimens which cannot fail to induce the curious reader to refer to the work for further information.

"The public ſquares are uſed throughout Spain as promenades and places of aſſemblage. The moſt frequented at Madrid, is the ſquare called the *Puerta del Sol*, which is ſituated in the centre of the city, and is decorated on one ſide by the great and magnificent building, the Poſt Office, but the others are full of diſguſting old houſes, ſtill it is the general rendezvous of the inhabitants of all deſcriptions—"The clock has ſtruck eleven, and a troop of officers of the guard with brilliant accoutrements, monks in black cloaks, charming women in veils embroidered with gold, holding the arms of their *Cortejos* (gentlemen uſhers), and a party coloured crowd of all kinds, wrapped up in their cloaks, pour from every ſtreet to read the advertiſements and poſting-bills (noticias ſueltas)—"To-day there will be a ſermon and muſic at the Franciſcans; there will be an opera, and ſuch and ſuch plays—to-morrow there will be a bull fight, or the novena of San Felipo commences. Loſt yeſterday at the *Prado*, a little girl, and this morning a chaplet. Stolen three days ago ſuch and ſuch a jewel; if it has been taken through want, and if the thief will reſtore it by his confeſſor, he

ſhall receive a handſome reward. The day after to-morrow will be ſold by auction, a large Crucifix, an image of the Madona, and a naci.miento (a caſe containing the infant Jeſus, with two other perſons of the Trinity, in wood, plaiſter, &c.) This evening the proceſſion of the Roſary will ſet out about eight o'clock."

"The Spaniſh women are diſtinguiſhable for the warmth of their conſtitution, a fanatical enthuſiaſm for the religious ſyſtem of their country, pride that would bend every thing beneath its yoke, a ſingularity that knows no law but its own will, a paſſion for revenge in oppoſition to which nothing is held ſacred, and an unbridled love of pleaſure;" the compenſations for all theſe bad diſpoſitions, are placed by our author in too favourable a light; we therefore paſs them over, to proceed to a more correct and ſtriking trait in their character.

"Divided between religious duties and the pleaſures of ſenſe, a Spaniſh woman ſeems to be in a ſtate of continual warfare between her conſcience and her conſtitution, yet, in ſpite of conſtraint, Nature at length overcomes the rigour of her principles, and ſhe ends by quieting her conſcience with the idea of being able to expiate her guilt by a maſs, or a prayer. Hence it is by no means rare to ſee a beautiful woman quit the arms of a lover to kneel before a Madona, and, being reconciled by this act of devotion, again haſten to give herſelf up to pleaſure."

"The cuſtom of retaining *Cortejos* to attend conſtantly on all married women in the higher ranks of life at Madrid, is accounted for by the mode of contracting marriage, which is generally formed upon a principle of intereſt, or convenience; ſeldom by mutual inclination; and unhappy marriages are more frequent in Spain than in any other country. The Cortejo is generally conſidered as the lover of a married woman, yet, they frequently have nothing but the name, and ſerve only for etiquette; however, it cannot be denied that they more frequently enjoy all the privileges of a huſband. Their fidelity and conſtancy, on which our author beſtows much ill placed commendation, is limited to the Cortejo; and this ſpecies of intimacy is ſubject to ſuch rigorous laws, that the two parties inſulate themſelves from all other individuals of their own ſex, and conſider the leaſt cauſe of ſuſpicion as unpardonable; chained to the arm of his lady, the Cortejo muſt accompany her every where; at the Prado, at Maſs, at the Theatre, at the Confeſſional, never muſt he quit her, and the whole weight of her affairs of every kind reſts upon his ſhoulders. This ſervile reſtraint contributes greatly to give a coldneſs and ſameneſs to ſociety; for in all their aſſemblies, called Tertullas, the Cortejo is placed by the ſide of his female friend, and if a ſtranger, who is ignorant of the cuſtoms of the country, makes any polite advances to the lady, he is treated with contemptuous ſilence, or haughty diſdain."

The relation of a dreadful tragedy which took place during the author's reſidence at Madrid, and of the execution of the lady and her Cortejo, for the aſſaſſination of her huſband, leaves no doubt upon the mind concerning a cuſtom ſo degrading to civil ſociety. General remarks on the ſcenery of the country; a ſtatement of the progreſs of literature and books; a deſcription of the royal and other libraries at Madrid; proofs of filthineſs in the perſons of the Spaniards, in their ſtreets and houſes; of their want of domeſtic induſtry; backwardneſs in the mechanic arts; ignorance of public economy; and a variety of other miſcellaneous remarks, are the ſubjects of Letters 32 and 33.

From Madrid to Bajadoz, our author enjoyed a delightful journey of nine days, paſſing through well cultivated fields of corn, and vines alternately producing a very beautiful variety in the proſpect. Bajadoz is a frontier town adjoining to Portugal, the Spaniſh territory extending only an hour beyond it, as far as a ſmall rivulet, where the Portugueſe have on the oppoſite bank a poſt of dragoons. A conſiderable contraband trade is carried on between the inhabitants of both countries; thoſe of Bajadoz buy whole cargoes of oranges, lemons, and figs, at the Portugueſe frontier town called *Elvas*, and, in return, carry thither clandeſtinely, piaſtres, corn, oil, and borricos, which are all prohibited to be exported from Spain, but *addreſs* and *bribery* render every thing poſſible. The climate of the province of *Eſtramadura*, of which Bajadoz is the chief

town, is a perpetual alternation of the extremes of heat and cold, the days being inſupportable on account of the former, and the nights in conſequence of the latter; for however burning the ſun may have been, the evening no ſooner commences, than the cold is moſt piercing. Bajadoz is diſtinguiſhed in the preſent day, for giving birth to the famous Miniſter of State, called *The Prince of Peace*, who is deſcended from a family of farmers of the name of *Godoy*; his firſt promotion was to the rank of an officer in the guards; his further elevation is too well known to require any additional information founded on rumour.

In the journey from Bajadoz to *Seville*, in company with a Spaniſh nobleman, ſo early as the month of *June*, they found the country people every where buſily employed in getting in the corn, which they cut with ſickles indented like a ſaw; and it is threſhed by making ſix mules tied abreaſt, walk over it in a circle. The third day's journey brought them to the province of *Andaluſia*; "here, every thing aſſumed a new appearance. The men wore ſheep-ſkins with the wool on, for *culottes*, and large white round hats; the women light green petticoats with green ribbons, and hats of various colours; we ſaw carts made of lattice work, with wheels as high as the body; they were drawn by oxen, adorned with paper ribbons of different colours. Every thing in the houſes had the appearance of greater affluence and comfort, and we could not avoid ſeeing the induſtry of the inhabitants in the cultivation of the ſoil.

"At ſix leagues and a half diſtant from Seville, the road lies acroſs a fertile plain, interſperſed with ſmall hills, which aſſumed every moment a more ſmiling appearance. The plantations of olive trees, where the ſtone fences round the young trees reſemble baſket work, have a very ſingular effect; the fields of corn, the vineyards, melons, monaſteries with terraces covered with orange, lemon, and fig trees, woods of cork, and extremely populous hamlets, formed a pleaſing and varied proſpect; on each ſide of the road was a hedge of aloes—their ſtems were low, and without flowers, but to an inhabitant of the North, the view was not unintereſting. Thus having paſſed through an infinite number of turnings and windings, and ſeen innumerable charming ſpots, we at length approached the great and celebrated city of Seville. At a diſtance its grand and various piles of building, and its gilded ſpires, in the midſt of an extenſive plain, form a highly pleaſing object. We ſaw the magnificent Carthuſian Monaſtery, the garden of which is filled with a vaſt number of American plants in flower, and at laſt, we arrived at the ſuburb *Triana*, a part of the town which its broad ſtreets and magnificent houſes render very ſtriking."

In general, at Seville they found a certain degree of affluence and refined neatneſs, even in the moſt trifling particulars: in preference to all the cities and towns of the ſame order in Spain, it affords the means of living cheap and comfortably. Grapes, Figs, and Melons, are bought for an *octavo* (not quite the value of an halfpenny Engliſh) the pound, weighing eighteen ounces. The market, which is covered with tents, and the ſtalls of the bread and meat markets, both in the city and ſuburbs, are abundantly ſupplied with proviſions, even at night. The bread is ſtill whiter and lighter than at Madrid; it combines all the advantages of the French and Spaniſh proceſſes, and is ſold for a penny or five farthings a pound. The white wine as well as the red is excellent, and ſells for about five farthings the quart. Houſe rent is not dear, and for three *piaſtres* a month you may have a good apartment.

The paſſage is ſhort in a boat on the river *Guadalquivir* to *San Lucar*, a ſmall pretty town on its bank; the fields here are entirely covered with beds of the fineſt *Sandias*, or water melons, which in Andaluſia alone arrive at maturity. From this town they proceeded by land to *Cadiz*, a city ſo well known and ſo fully deſcribed by Britiſh travellers, we ſhall only obſerve that this author has collected a few particulars which had eſcaped their notice; the following is one—here are "ſellers of *Graſs-hoppers*, which are ſhut up in braſs-wire cages, to enliven the bed-rooms of thoſe who are fond of them, eſpecially the ladies."

From *Cadiz* to *Valencia*, our author gives his readers a journal, deſcriptive of a beautiful change of ſcenery, in a route of twenty days, of ſeveral ſmall towns, particularly Xeres, by us called Sherry, from the excellent wine of that name, the produce of its vineyards, ſold on the ſpot at *three-pence* the quart—of *Cordova*, once famous for its manufacture

nufacture of leather for ſhoes and boots, but now in a declining ſtate, and nearly deſerted.

The great and populous city of *Valencia*, diſtinguiſhed for its excellent organized Silk manufacture, is the ſubject of Letter 41. The climate is ſaid to be extremely mild, "and almoſt throughout the year, the air is extremely pure, the ſky always ſerene, and the temperature perfectly pleaſant. The winter is like that of Hières or Montpellier; but the Summer is free from the ſuffocating heat experienced in France. All the ſeaſons ſeem loſt in one delicious ſpring, and the changes of the atmoſphere are almoſt imperceptible." The extraordinary characters of the innkeeper and his wife, demonſtrate the folly and wickedneſs to which blind ſuperſtition leads its votaries, and furniſh an entertaining anecdote.

From Valencia to *Barcelona* took up nine days, in the courſe of which they met with alternate fertility, and barren, dreary ſpots, wild and uncultivated; of the former a remarkable circumſtance is related. "Having got out of our carriage to enjoy the beauty of the country, we were offered grapes on all ſides, and aſked to gather what we pleaſed ourſelves. Our muleteer got ſuch a quantity, that he gave ſome to his mules, who ate them with avidity."

The 43d letter contains an ample and very intereſting account of Barcelona, lately honoured with a viſit by the reigning Monarch of Spain and his conſort, in a ſtyle of magnificence, vying in pomp and ſplendour with the triumphal entry of ſome mighty conqueror of ancient times. For the particulars, *ſee Foreign Intelligence*, in our laſt Magazine, page 392.

The 44th and 45th letters conclude the tour with a voyage from Barcelona to Genoa, and a deſcription of the latter; the finale to which is worthy of preſervation in our miſcellany, as a well founded judicious remark, that may be peculiarly uſeful to young ſtudents in the ſchools of modern politics and modern philoſophy.

"Genoa ſeems to have become what could never have been expected, *a department of France!* Where then is the luſtre of the ancient Italian Republics? It has diſappeared, it has made way for modern conceits! Let thoſe who believe in the ſtability of human eſtabliſhments, learn to acknowledge their fragility; let them read hiſtory, and abandon their viſionary abſurdities." The Appendix contains proper directions for travellers through Spain, which cannot fail to recommend the work. With reſpect to the tranſlation, it bears evident marks of hurry, and inattention to our phraſeology, which we wiſh to ſee corrected in another edition; as well as the poverty of the ſtyle, in many paſſages rendered diſagreeable by the frequent repetition of the ſame words, where elegant ſubſtitutes might be readily found.

M.

Guineas an Unneceſſary and Expenſive Incumbrance on Commerce; or the Impolicy of Repealing the Bank Reſtriction Bill conſidered.

Quid juvat immenſum te argenti pondus et auri
Furtim defoſſâ timidum deponere terrâ.

HOR. SAT. Lib. I. Sat. 1.

THE ſingularity of the title of this Political and Financial Pamphlet, is well calculated to excite public curioſity; and to ſtimulate anxious inquiry amongſt the monied men of various deſcriptions, ſuch as bankers, ſtock brokers, money ſcriveners, ſpeculators, and *merchants*, to whom it holds forth an alarming project.

It is evidently intended to feel the pulſe of the publick on his novel opinion, *that Guineas are an expenſive incumbrance on the nation.*

But before we enter upon the eaſy taſk of refuting it, we muſt juſt notice the impropriety of the motto or device from Horace.—Is our author to learn, that from one end of the United Kingdom to the other, men of all ranks know how to employ gold, and the ſcanty portion of ſilver they can obtain, to far other and better purpoſes than to bury it timidly in the earth?—This irrelevant device, ſo totally inapplicable to a great commercial nation, and to the diſpoſition of our monied men, exhibits only a vain diſplay of learning—a juvenile propenſity! The

adaption

adaption of the ſubject to the preſent juncture, ſhall be given in the author's own words. "As the great queſtion of continuing *the Bank Reſtriction* Bill, or ſuffering it to expire on the 21ſt of March next, muſt occupy the attention of the Legiſlature in the *preſent* Seſſion of Parliament, it is preſumed that every attempt to elucidate one of the moſt *abſtruſe* points in the whole ſcience of *political arithmetic*, will be favourably received by thoſe who are to decide upon a ſubject of ſuch vaſt importance to the *preſent* and *future* generations."

Conſidering it in the ſame light as the author, the writer of this review flatly contradicts the following ſtatement—"It ſeems to have been received as a financial maxim, not to be diſputed, that the precious metals are *the only true ſign* of proſperity; and the *only* legitimate medium, through which *public credit* can be advantageouſly circulated." In whatever confined circle of uninformed perſons this doctrine may have been propagated and conveyed to our author; certain it is, that no ſuch maxim has been generally received either by our eminent writers on the public credit of Great Britain, or by our opulent monied men; in other words, dealers in money.

Our limits will not admit of producing a ſtring of proofs from ſucceſſive authors, on the ſubject, in the courſe of the laſt fifty years, we ſhall therefore only quote a paſſage or two from the *Thirteenth Edition* of that well known Treatiſe on the Funds, Stockjobbing, Public Credit, &c. entitled "*Every Man his own Broker.*" "Whatever is eſtabliſhed by the authority and common conſent of a nation to be the medium of their mutual exchanges with each other, is properly *the money of that nation.* It may therefore conſiſt of gold, ſilver, and copper coin; or of paper; as bills of exchange, promiſſory notes, bonds, and other ſecurities for ſpecie, all of them anſwering one and the ſame purpoſe, GENERAL CIRCULATION."

The ſame author gives the following conciſe and clear definition of Public Credit—"Public Credit, as it reſpects money tranſactions, and particularly the ſyſtem of finances, or the adminiſtration of the revenues of kingdoms, means no more than that mutual confidence between Government and the people, which enables the former to obtain, and diſpoſes the latter to contribute, very large portions of their perſonal eſtates, to ſupply the exigencies of Government, on great emergencies; upon the ſtrength of obligations contracted and promiſed to be punctually performed on the part of Government, at ſtated future periods of time;" and in another part, he obſerves that "the credit of Great Britain for more than half a century has been, and ſtill continues to be, greatly ſuperior to that of any other European power, owing to the inviolable honour of our Parliaments in keeping to their engagements with the public creditors of the nation, as well with foreigners as with natives; the intereſts on their funded capitals being regularly paid half yearly, by means of which punctuality, a public market is eſtabliſhed, for the ſale by tranſfer of the capitals, or any part of them, which anſwers the purpoſe, to individuals, of refunding or paying off their capitals by Government. The French Government, on the contrary, has often violated the conditions on which it borrowed money for the exigencies of the State; therefore as long as the preſent happy Conſtitution of Great Britain exiſts, ſhe will conſtantly have the ſuperiority in obtaining loans on the ſtrength of her public credit, not only from her own ſubjects, but likewiſe from foreigners of every denomination."

The ſame author, in another work *, aptly quotes the following juſt remark of Sir James Stuart, in his elaborate Treatiſe on *Political Economy*. "The principles which influence the doctrine of public credit, are ſo few and ſo plain, that it is ſurpriſing to ſee how circumſtances could poſſibly involve them in the obſcurity into which we find them plunged on many occaſions." Let the author of *Guineas an Incumbrance*, now compare the above preciſe definition and remarks on public credit with his prolix Chapter I. on the ſame ſubject, and then candidly aſk himſelf, "Againſt whom the charge lies of publiſhing flowery ſpeeches and dogmatical pamphlets, replete with unproved aſſumptions and conſequent deductions, ſpecious in appearance, but unfounded in fact?" See Introduction, page viii.

* Lectures on the Elements of Commerce, Politics, and Finances, by Thomas Mortimer, Eſq. Octavo, 1801. Altered and improved from the Quarto Edition of 1774.

The following propoſitions are ſubmitted to the conſideration of the publick by our author, "the reſult of much inquiry and obſervation having produced a conviction of the truth of them," in his mind.

1ſt, "That public credit and national proſperity do not depend upon metallic money."

2dly, "That the maintenance of a ſufficient ſtock of ſpecie, to enable the Bank of England, and conſequently all private bankers and others, to meet all demands of that nature, involves a moſt enormous expence and loſs, which, however diffuſed through the community, is a poſitive charge upon the nation."

3dly, "That paper money is the true criterion of public credit; equally ſafe, far more convenient than ſpecie, and maintained at, comparatively, no expence."

Upon theſe grounds, the continuance of the Bank Reſtriction Bill is recommended, not as a meaſure of temporary expedience, *but as a permanent regulation of prudence and ſound policy.*

This is the great object of this ſingular publication, which has more in view than meets the eye; fortunately, however, the author has laid down certain general rules, by which the merits of his own cauſe may be fairly tried. "Abſtract theories have, alas! produced miſery enough. It is time to return to the good old maxim of admitting nothing capable of experiment in ſcience, which cannot be proved by experience and matter of fact; and the writer having no intereſt, no ambition to gratify, is only deſirous that the queſtion may be decided, not on the principles of uncertain ſpeculations, but by the teſt of experience, and the evidence of facts."

This fair and candid declaration has induced the Reviewer to examine carefully every page of the pamphlet, for proofs founded in experience and matter of fact, *that Guineas are an unneceſſary and expenſive incumbrance on commerce*; or, as he aſſerts elſewhere, on *the nation*; but, on the contrary, he has found nothing throughout the whole, but groundleſs aſſumptions calculated to miſlead the judgment, by rendering "abſtruſe and complex" *the ſimpleſt and cleareſt* "points in the whole ſcience of political arithmetic." This being the caſe, we can only expreſs a wiſh that ſome able writer may take the important cauſe in hand, and in a counter appeal to the publick enter fully into all the neceſſary details, and produce the proper documents to refute by facts, a novel and dangerous opinion founded ſolely on that very abſtract theory, which he condemns in others: all we can do within the narrow compaſs aſſigned to our review department, is to ſtate propoſition againſt propoſition, and to produce more than *aſſumptions* in ſupport, *Firſt*, of an opinion on which the author himſelf acknowledges, "that all parties ſeem agreed, *viz.* that the Bank ſhould reſume its payments in ſpecie, as ſoon as it is in a condition ſo to do." *Secondly*, that without the eſſential aid of a liberal circulation of metallic money, or ſpecie, the public credit of the nation could never have been eſtabliſhed, nor have attained to that degree of proſperity, which has enabled Government, under the preſſure of the moſt extraordinary emergencies, to ſubſtitute paper money in the place of immenſe quantities of ſpecie, and to make it paſs as currently. *Thirdly*, ſo far is it from being true, as it is aſſumed by our author, "that in proportion as the circulation of Guineas has decreaſed, public credit, and with it the trade, commerce, and reſources of the nation, increaſed and acquired an extenſion and energy unparalleled in the annals of the kingdom," that the very reverſe is proved by the preſent depreciation of the price of the funds—remove the reſtriction, and oblige the Bank, which it is more than enabled to do, to pay all their notes under *Ten Pounds* in ſpecie, and in leſs than ſix months the 3 *per cent. Conſols*, in which fund the maſs of the people poſſeſſing ſmall ſums of unemployed money generally veſt them, and they will riſe *five* or *ten per cent.*; whereas, the inſtant the meaſure was to take place recommended by the author, of making the preſent reſtriction *permanent*, they will aſſuredly be conſiderably lower—the pledging of the laſt loan at the Bank, the loſs, inſtead of an expected premium, ſuſtained by the purchaſers of it from the original ſubſcribers, could not have happened, if, inſtead of a free circulation of Guineas, the ſales of the Scrip from one to another had not been made partly in ſuch commercial paper as could not finally be received in payment of the ſeveral inſtalments. Such paper was readily diſcounted when there were

plenty

plenty of Guineas in circulation; and let the queſtion be aſked, if merchants can now as readily get good bills diſcounted by bankers and others as formerly?

With reſpect to his ſecond propoſition, it hardly deſerves an anſwer; for it is impoſſible, without a total ſtagnation of public credit, that the Bank of England ſhould ever be called upon to pay on demand, *all* their notes in ſpecie; therefore the Directors cannot be ſuppoſed, or required, to keep a ſtock of ſpecie for that purpoſe; but they may ſafely let out a few millions in circulation in aid of that extenſive ſyſtem of paper money, which the multiplication of country bankers has thrown into circulation. A twentieth part of their outſtanding notes never can be demanded at once, in ſpecie, or otherwiſe; they are too widely diſperſed.

In anſwer to the queſtion in Chapter II. whether metallic money be neceſſary for ſupporting public credit; in oppoſition to the author, we maintain the affirmative; and all his deductions from the low ſtate of public credit in Spain, poſſeſſed of mines of gold and ſilver, and from France, when, according to *Neckar*, ninety-one millions ſterling were circulating in ſpecie, only ſerve to prove the mal-adminiſtration of the finances in both countries, and the violation of the honour and good faith of the Crown in the laſt, to its creditors, which would have been prevented, if the adminiſtrators of its finances had applied a part only of that immenſe ſum to the regular payment of the *demandable* capitals of ſome, and the intereſt of all the public debts; but luxury and prodigality abſorbed and ſent out of the kingdom conſiderable ſums, and foreign alliances have done the ſame with us.

The diſadvantages of ſpecie, as the prevailing medium of circulation, ſtated in Chapter III. muſt be well ſtudied to be underſtood; it is beyond our comprehenſion; it is ſaid, "that the nation loſes the ſimple intereſt of all its current coin." Query, does it gain any by paper money? The Bank of England certainly profits in capital and intereſt, by iſſuing notes inſtead of ſpecie; but the publick, by which we denominate the nation, loſes by the want of a ſufficient circulation of ſpecie, more eſpecially of ſilver; and the diſtreſs it occaſions is felt all over the kingdom; a thouſand facts prove it daily, in London alone. Hardly any change can be procured for a *one pound note*, but by a half guinea, and ſeven ſhilling piece, in gold, and two ſhillings and ſixpence in ſilver; and in thoſe parts of the town, populouſly inhabited by the poorer claſſes, many a ſhopkeeper and publican loſes ſmall ſums becauſe he cannot give change for the ſmalleſt gold coin; credit muſt be given, and the debtor never returns to the ſame ſhop.

If the Reſtriction Bill continues another year, the diſtreſs muſt increaſe; if it is taken off, let the Bank be obliged to pay their *one pound* notes in ſilver, and there will be leſs occaſion for Guineas; and it may be found policy not to increaſe the quantity in circulation, till the rage for viſiting and expending money in France has ſubſided. But a propoſition to make the reſtriction permanent ſeems to be a trap to enſnare our preſent honeſt and prudent adminiſtrator of the public finances of the kingdom.

Amongſt other diſadvantages of *Guineas*, the author reckons the loſs of time in counting large ſums, of which he attempts to make an important eſtimate; and one of the expences chargeable on their circulation, is the greater number of clerks, bankers were obliged to keep on that account! Can any reaſoning be more futile than this? Conſidering the great expertneſs of the tellers of guineas in banker's ſhops, we believe that more time, and perhaps more clerks are required in making the double entries of Bank notes, from whom received, and to whom paid, together with the numbers and value! at all events, it is too trivial a circumſtance to be produced in the diſcuſſion of a national queſtion.

The confounding of mercantile credit with public credit, of bills of exchange with the paper money of Government, leads the author into erroneous propoſitions in Chapter IV. on the advantages of paper money. Chapter V. and the laſt, "on the abuſes of paper credit," in ſome meaſure redeems the credit of the author, who plainly diſcovers himſelf to be a ſtrenuous advocate for the political and financial meaſures of the Ex-miniſter; but he does not conſider the great increaſe of country bankers as an abuſe of paper credit, yet it certainly is one of its greateſt evils, by the facilities it gives to monopolizers of the chief neceſſaries

ceſſaries of life, thereby enhancing their prices: but neither the reaſonings of Mr. Thornton, his favourite writer, nor his own aſſumptions, can prevail againſt the dear-bought experience and feelings of the middle and lower claſſes of the people. We conclude with ſubmitting this queſtion to our author, whom we refer for the ſolution of it to Sir John Sinclair's excellent Hiſtory of the Public Revenue of the Britiſh Empire; the ſame worthy Member of Parliament who oppoſed and predicted the diſgraceful fate of the Income Tax.

Whether public credit has ever been in a more proſperous ſtate than in the glorious year 1759, when the great Mr. Pitt (great only whilſt he was Mr. Pitt) was at the head of Administration, and the circulation of Guineas was abundant! Larger loans have been raiſed during the late war; but the preſent low price of the funds, and the difficulty of paying in the laſt loan, evidently demonſtrates that the funding ſyſtem, founded on the fabrication of paper money, has been carried too far. M.

A Journal of a Party of Pleaſure to Paris, in the Month of Auguſt 1802, with thirteen Views from Nature (illuſtrative of French Scenery) in Aquatinta, 8vo.

THE love of reading journals, and the love of writing them, are ſuch general propenſities in human nature, that the latter claſs not unfrequently are induced to work on the materials of others, as the eaſieſt method of providing entertainment for the former. This is ſometimes done, as Sancho Panca ſays, ſnug and dry-ſhod at home, ſometimes by mixing a *little* of what they have *ſeen* themſelves with a *great deal* of what others have *written*; and ſometimes adding to both ſome inventive anecdotes and travelling ſtories, which, however they may embelliſh romance, ſhould not be ſet down in the faithful pages of hiſtory.

Of all the countries of Europe which have excited the curioſity of Europeans within the laſt ten years, there is none ſo predominant as that of France: her revolution has made her a new being; new in the nature of her birth and conception; new in her government, legiſlation, religion, manners, &c. &c.; inſomuch, that he who has known France formerly, may be now ſaid to know it *only from hiſtory*: he muſt again retrace the ſpot, where he will not only ſee the ſoil in a great degree turned up afreſh, but the whole diſcipline of the country in Church and State, new modelled: ſo that modern *Republican Frenchmen* ſeem to be as little like *Monarchical Frenchmen*, as the latter were like the original Gauls.

This great and ſudden change has already induced many Engliſhmen, and no doubt will induce many others, to viſit the country, and of courſe will produce many occaſional journaliſts. The author however of the little tract before us, ſeems to have taken the ſtart of any writer on this ſubject ſince the peace; for though others have given letters, books of poſt roads, and French Directories, he is the firſt who has publiſhed a minute hiſtory of his trip from London to Paris, and back again, under the *new regime*; where every thing of uſe is ſet down, and commented on; every thing particularly curious is deſcribed, and compariſons drawn between the two countries of France and England, in a familiar and impartial manner.

Of the *fidelity* of the narrator, we can have no doubt; other writers may *aſſert* it for themſelves, but he *proves it* in every page. In his outſet we ſee all the preparation and buſtle of the intended journey; on his landing all his firſt impreſſions; if a beauty ſtrikes him, it partakes of the glow of his colouring; and if an impoſition angers him, he cannot reſtrain his irritation. In ſhort, we ſee him every moment, whether on his journey, at his inn, public places, &c. &c. buſied in obſervation, and taking his notes with freedom, taſte, and accuracy.

His obſervations whilſt at Dover, afford many uſeful hints relative to the pacquet maſters, with ſome curious anecdotes of the waſte of public money in the *improvements* of different engineers during the laſt war. At Calais he commences with a delineation of the French character, which he purſues up to Paris, in a lively deſcription of

of their dreſſes, manners, inns, carriages, poſt horſes, roads, &c. At Paris his obſervations begin afreſh, where every thing particularly curious in that great capital is deſcribed, in a very impartial and diſcriminating manner; for though he ſpeaks with becoming aſperity of the deſpotiſm of the military government, and the various impoſitions of ſome of the tradeſmen, inn-keepers, &c. his praiſe is equally ready to do juſtice to the grandeur of their buildings, the utility of many of their public inſtitutions, and the becoming regularity of their theatres, &c.

Of the Palace of the Louvre, he ſays, "No words can expreſs the ſenſation of delight that this grand aſſemblage of all that is moſt exquiſite in the fine arts, afforded us. We were firſt conducted into the Hall of Statues, which is a room of excellent proportion; with large niches, admirably adapted to the arrangement of the fine groupes. The hall branches out ſeveral ways, and each part is named after the grand ſtatue placed at its own end; as for inſtance, that of Apollo, Laocoon, and others. It is in vain to enter into the particulars of the different merits of theſe wonderful ſtatues. Suffice it to ſay, that each one is the firſt of its claſs, arranged in the beſt manner, and in the higheſt ſtate of preſervation.

"The APOLLO appears to me to be the moſt aſtoniſhing production of the genius of man: the figure is all animation, grace, and vigour; the God beams in his countenance, and there is a character of dignity, mixed with beneficence about it, at once commanding and gentle. The point of time choſen by the artiſt, is the inſtant when Apollo had diſcharged the arrow at the ſerpent Python, and he is looking with triumph on his victory. Of the LAOCOON alſo, I know not how to ſpeak in terms of praiſe ſufficient; the marble ſeems to move and breathe; the agony of the parent, the terror of the children, all fix the attention, and an Engliſhman cannot but exclaim, that his journey to Paris was worth the pains, if he went no farther.

"There are many others, though leſs wonderful than theſe two, ſtill very beautiful and intereſting in their ſeveral lines; ſuch as the Diana in the chaſe, the dying Gladiator, and the Antinous: but what calls for the admiration of the ſtranger, next to the ſtatues themſelves, is the liberality of the Government, which allows all people, of whatever nation, to make what copies they pleaſe from them, entirely free of expence; and there were not leſs than twenty perſons availing themſelves of this indulgence, whilſt we were there."

On the Theatres he has the following remarks: "We arrived here (Calais) about five o'clock, and heard that the Comedy was juſt began; and as the Theatre is within the walls of the inn, we were induced to order our dinner at half paſt ſix o'clock, and went to the Theatre. We were not ill amuſed; the performance was a little Comic Opera, in which the muſic was really very pretty, and the actors tolerably good; one in particular, an old man, reminded me of our late favourite Parſons. Whilſt at this Theatre we met with an inſtance of politeneſs, which I muſt confeſs we are but little uſed to in England. Two gentlemen who were ſitting in a box when we came in, ſeeing us in the company of two ladies, and that we had no places, immediately left the box, and inſiſted on our making uſe of it. This they did with ſuch an eaſy, yet ſoliciting politeneſs, that we could not refuſe; and which, contraſted with the rude behaviour of ſome of our box lobby loungers, left a very predominant impreſſion in favour of French politeſſe."

Of the Theatre in Paris:—"At night we went to the *Theatre Louvois*, where we were amuſed with three well acted comic pieces, but which laſted an uncommon length of time. The French actors in Comedy have an extreme natural manner, and the ſpectator would almoſt think he was looking into a private room, where people were converſing familiarly of their own affairs: ſo well do they carry on the illuſion, and ſo little is their attention diſtracted from the buſineſs of the ſtage. Another pleaſing circumſtance we noted, which is the great attention and quietneſs of the audience, who come as they ſay to hear and ſee a play, and who do not think themſelves authoriſed, becauſe they may happen not to be well amuſed, to interrupt others who may not be ſo faſtidious; the leaſt noiſe is ſtrongly reprobated; no ſlamming of doors, or women of faſhion talking louder than the actors."

On

On returning likewiſe from the Play, or Opera, and in ſhort all public places, no perſon is permitted to call for a carriage, until the party to whom it belongs are actually at the door, ready to ſtep into it; and when the carriage is there, the ſoldiers oblige the coachman to drive off inſtantly; the conſequence of which is, there is no confuſion, noiſe, or difficulty; all the carriages ſet down with their horſes' heads the ſame way, and take up with the ſame regularity: "and there is no diſputing this order."

"This (among many faults which I have had occaſion to notice in this journal) muſt be ranked amongſt the perfections of the French people; at the ſame time that our want of decorum in theſe particulars calls loudly for reformation—

Fas eſt et ab hoſte doceri."

During the courſe of this tour the author is very pertinent and feeling in his obſervations on the various calamities brought on the country by the ravages of the Revolution. On the *chateau* and *domain* of the Duke de Fitzjames, near Clermont, which from the higheſt ſtate of magnificence and revenue is now reduced almoſt to a heap of ruins, he laments the tranſformation, under the character of an *Emigrant*, in ſuch very elegant and impreſſive Poetry, as demand particular notice in this critique.

After giving a general deſcription of the ſtrides of maddening faction and lawleſs liberty which broke looſe in the ſeveral parts of the late Revolution, he particularizes the fate of the ſpot in the following affecting manner:

"There, where once ſtood the hoſpitable board [ſtor'd,
With maſſive plate and choiceſt viands
A pond'rous ruin lies, to crumbled duſt,
Full many a painted dome, and well wrought buſt! [rode,
The ſpreading lake, where once majeſtic
In marble pride, full many a river god:
O'ergrown with weeds, and thick with waving graſs,
And lonely wild fowl tenants of the place.
Onwards he goes, and ſeeks a fav'rite grove,
Where in the days of zeal and ſacred love
His reverend fathers had been proud to raiſe
A holy chapel to the Virgin's praiſe!
"Juſt Heaven, he cries, and can this helliſh rage
Not e'en the preſence of their God aſſuage?
Alas! no reverence check'd the rebel band, [hand;
No fear of God withheld th' uplifted
Onward they ruſh'd, and preſs'd their mad career,
Murder in front, and famine in their rear!"
"Say thro' what paths muſt this ſad mourner tread? [his head?
Where ſhall the wanderer ſtop, where reſt
Behold he kneels, and hark how pale deſpair [pray'r;
Draws from his lab'ring ſoul this parting
"No more, great God! Misfortune's ſhafts I ſhun, [done!
Thy ways are wonderful, thy will be
No more my breaſt with joyful ſenſe inhales
The roſeate bleſſing of the morning gales.
Bleak look the fields, and ſad the ſcenes I lov'd, [prov'd.
Loſt is my peace, and vain my wiſhes
Where are my friends, companions of my youth, [were truth?
Whoſe laws were honour, and whoſe words
Thoſe who reſtore this deſolated plain
Cannot give back the heroes they have ſlain. [own,
I, who ſhould joy to call this land mine
Am joyleſs all to gain it thus alone—
Quick then, O Heaven! releaſe me from my pain:
Oh! end at once my ſolitary reign!
And for my Country!—May ſome future age, [page,
Theſe ſcenes retracing in the hiſtorian's
Teach France in Virtue's cauſe to take the field, [ſhield."
And ſhow once more the lilies on her

Upon the whole we look upon this little journal to be written with much freedom, taſte, and obſervation; and when we conſider the merit of the drawings (*executed by the author himſelf*), with that of the Poetry, we cannot but augur well of the future literary productions of this gentleman's pen.

W.

Lectures on the Goſpel of St. Matthew; delivered in the Pariſh-Church of St. James, Weſtminſter, in the Years 1798, 1799, 1800, and 1801. By the Right Reverend Beilby Porteus, D. D. Biſhop of London.

[*Concluded from Page* 356.]

On opening the ſecond volume of theſe inſtructive Lectures, our admiration of the whole courſe ſenſibly increaſed. From one degree of paternal exhortation and weighty inſtruction to another, our faithful Monitor and ſpiritual Guide appears to proceed in regular gradation, till he attains the important end for which they were compoſed.

The *fourteenth* Lecture is the firſt of this volume, and the ſubject is the affecting hiſtory of Herod and his wife Herodias, compriſing the death of John the Baptiſt; every attraction that can be well conceived to induce the ſerious and cloſe attention of auditors and readers is exhibited in the maſterly explanation and judicious application of this remarkable narrative. Difficult as the taſk may ſeem, we ſhall endeavour to give our readers a clear idea of this Lecture, which, with great deference to better judgments, we pronounce to be far ſuperior to others both in this and the firſt volume.

Herod, a flagitious Tyrant, had, in the face of day, and in defiance of all laws, human and divine, committed the complicated crime of adultery and inceſt. He had been married a conſiderable time to the daughter of Aretas, King of Arabia Petræa; but conceiving a violent paſſion for Herodias, his brother's wife, he firſt ſeduced her affections from her huſband, then diſmiſſed his own wife, and married Herodias, in the life-time of his brother. John the Baptiſt had the honeſty and the courage to reproach the Tyrant with the enormity of his guilt, although he could not be ignorant of the danger he incurred: it brought down upon him the indignation of Herod, and was ultimately the occaſion of his death, though unintentionally on the part of Herod, who feared John, who was held in high eſteem and veneration by all the people; and it appears that he frequently ſent for him out of priſon to converſe with him. But an incident took place which unexpectedly, and ſuddenly, decided the fate of the bleſſed martyr.

Salome, the daughter of Herodias by her former huſband, came and danced before Herod on his birth-day, and pleaſed the King and his Court ſo much, that, in a ſudden tranſport of delight, he cried out to the damſel, and then ſwore unto her—"Whatſoever thou wilt aſk of me, I will give it thee, even unto the half of my kingdom." The magnitude of the promiſe ſtartled her; and unfortunately ſhe applied to her mother for advice. Moſt mothers, on ſuch an occaſion, would have aſked for a daughter a ſituation of high rank and power, with wealth ſufficient to ſupport it; "but Herodias had a paſſion to gratify, ſtronger perhaps than any other, when it takes full poſſeſſion of the heart, and that was revenge. She had been mortally injured, as ſhe conceived, by the Baptiſt, who had attempted to diſſolve her infamous connexion with Herod; and ſhe was afraid that his repeated remonſtrances might at length prevail: ſhe therefore gave way to all the fury of her reſentment; and, without the leaſt regard to the character, or the delicate ſituation of her inexperienced daughter, ſhe immediately ordered her to demand the head of her deteſted enemy." The bloody ſequel is too well known to need recital. The reſult, and the details connected with it, are elegantly ſet forth, and, as the pious Lecturer juſtly obſerves—"every line of this remarkable tranſaction is replete with the moſt important inſtruction. Several moral leſſons are pointed out in the progreſs of the narrative; but there are one or two of a more general import, which will deſerve your very ſerious attention."

To do juſtice to the good Biſhop's reflections on them, the Lecture itſelf muſt be carefully peruſed; and we moſt earneſtly recommend it to all well-diſpoſed perſons of both ſexes; and with that view, we think it incumbent on us to give the heads of theſe two important leſſons.

"The firſt is, that in the conduct of life there is nothing more to be dreaded and avoided, nothing more dangerous to our peace, to our comfort, to our character, to our welfare here

here and hereafter, than a criminal attachment to an abandoned and unprincipled woman, more particularly in the early period of life. It has been the ſource of more miſery, and, beſides all the guilt which naturally belongs to it, has led to the commiſſion of more and greater crimes than perhaps any other ſingle cauſe that can be named.

"We have ſeen into what a gulph of ſin and ſuffering it plunged the wretched Herod. He began with adultery; and he ended with murder, and with the total ruin of himſelf, his kingdom, and all the vile partners of his guilt; for we are informed by Joſephus, the hiſtorian of the Jews, that his marriage with Herodias drew upon him the reſentment of Aretas, King of Arabia, the father of his firſt wife, who declared war againſt him, and in an engagement with Herod's army defeated it with great ſlaughter. This, ſays the hiſtorian, was conſidered by the Jews themſelves as a juſt judgment of God upon Herod for his murder of John the Baptiſt; and not long after this event, both he and Herodias were deprived of their kingdom by the Roman Emperor, and ſent into perpetual baniſhment: their daughter Salome alſo met with a violent and untimely death. The ſame has happened in a thouſand other inſtances; and there are, I am perſuaded, few perſons here preſent, of any age or experience in the world, who cannot recollect numbers, both of individuals and of families, whoſe peace, tranquillity, comfort, characters, and fortunes, have been completely deſtroyed by illicit and licentious connexions of this ſort. The world, indeed, treats them with indulgence: they are excuſed and palliated, and even defended, on the ground of human frailty, of natural conſtitution, of ſtrong paſſions, and invincible temptations; and they are generally conſidered and repreſented in various popular performances (eſpecially in thoſe imported from foreign countries), as aſſociated with many amiable virtues, with goodneſs of heart, with high principles of honour, with benevolence, compaſſion, humanity, and generoſity. But whatever gentle names may be given to ſenſuality and licentiouſneſs; whatever ſpecious apologies may be made for them; whatever wit or talents may be employed in rendering them popular and faſhionable; whatever numbers, whatever examples, may ſanction or authoriſe them; it is impoſſible that any thing can do away their natural turpitude and deformity, or avert thoſe puniſhments which the Goſpel has denounced againſt them." This excellent Lecture was remarkably well-timed, being delivered on the 7th of March 1800, during a ſeſſion of Parliament in which an alarming number of divorces for adultery had been applied for at the bar of the Houſe of Lords.

The *fifteenth* Lecture is on the Tranſfiguration of Chriſt; of which, and of all the other Lectures in this volume on the ſublime myſteries of our holy religion, we ſhall only obſerve, that mutilation by abridgment would injure the cauſe of Chriſtianity, which it always has been, and ever will be, our wiſh to ſerve, on all occaſions, in our miſcellany; and that the Biſhop's manner of expounding them, as far as our weak judgment can determine, has the ſtrongeſt tendency to convert infidels, and to ſtrengthen and confirm the faith of well-diſpoſed Chriſtians.

In Lecture *ſixteen*, we have an admirable explanation, and ſuitable application, of part of the 18th chapter of St. Matthew, "Whoſo ſhall offend one of theſe little ones which believe in me (one of whom Jeſus placed before his diſciples), it were better for him that a mill-ſtone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the ſea." In order to comprehend the full meaning of this denunciation, the Biſhop thinks it neceſſary to explain the peculiar meaning of the word *offence*. "This expreſſion in the preſent paſſage, as well as in many other parts of the New Teſtament ſignifies to cauſe any one *to fall from his faith*, to renounce his belief in Chriſt by any *means* whatever." The pious Lecturer then briefly adverts to the ſeveral modes *of making our brother to offend* (that is, to renounce his faith), which are moſt common and moſt ſucceſsful; and theſe are, perſecution, ſophiſtry, ridicule, immoral examples, and immoral publications.

With reſpect to the firſt of theſe, perſecution, he obſerves, that "during the firſt ages of the Goſpel and for many years after the reformation (from popery), it was the great *rock of offence*; the chief inſtrument made uſe of (and a dreadful one it was), to deter men from embracing the faith of Chriſt,

or to compel them to renounce it. With this ſpecies of guilt our own country cannot juſtly be charged—but in the next mode of making *our brother to offend*; that is, by grave argument and reaſon, by open and ſyſtematic attacks on the truth and divine authority of the Chriſtian revelation; in this, we have, I fear, a large load of reſponſibility upon our heads."

The Biſhop then takes occaſion to remark on the prevalence of Deiſm firſt in France, and afterwards in England; and expatiates on the works of D'Alembert and Voltaire; and on the regular ſucceſſion of anti-Chriſtian writers in our own country, from the commencement of the *ſeventeenth century* to the preſent time. On *Voltaire* he fixes the next mode of making our brother to offend, or fall off from the Chriſtian faith—*ridicule*. "By no one has this weapon been employed with more force and with more ſucceſs than by the great patriarch of infidelity, Voltaire. His writings have unqueſtionably produced more infidels among the higher claſſes, and ſpread more general corruption over the world, than all the voluminous productions of all the other *philo-ſophiſts* of Europe put together."

The miſchief of exhibiting to mankind, in our life and converſation, *a profligate example*, another mode of ſhaking our brother's faith in the Goſpel, is concifely, yet fully, demonſtrated.

The laſt method of producing the ſame effects, nearly allied to the former, is "by *immoral* publications." Theſe have the ſame tendency with bad examples, both in propagating *vice* and infidelity, but they are ſtill more pernicious; becauſe the ſphere of their influence is more extenſive.

"A bad example, though it operates fatally, operates comparatively within a ſmall circumference. It extends only to thoſe who are near enough to obſerve it, and fall within the reach of the poiſonous infection that it ſpreads around it; but the contagion of a licentious publication, eſpecially if it be (as it too frequently is) in a popular and captivating ſhape, knows no bounds; it flies to the remoteſt corners of the earth; it penetrates the obſcure and retired habitations of ſimplicity and innocence; it makes its way into the cottage of the peaſant, into the hut of the ſhepherd, and the ſhop of the mechanic: it falls into the hands of all ages, ranks, and conditions; but it is peculiarly fatal to the unſuſpecting and unguarded minds of the youth of both ſexes—to them "its breath is poiſon, and its touch is death."—What then have *they* to anſwer for, who are every day obtruding theſe publications on the world, in a thouſand different ſhapes and forms, in hiſtory, in biography, in poems, in novels, in dramatic pieces; in all which the prevailing feature is *univerſal philanthropy and indiſcriminate benevolence*; under the protection of which, the hero of the piece has the privilege of committing whatever irregularities he thinks fit, and while he is violating the moſt ſacred obligations, inſinuating the moſt licentious ſentiments, and ridiculing every thing that looks like religion, he is nevertheleſs held up as a model of virtue; and, though he may perhaps be charged with a few little venial foibles and pardonable infirmities (as they are called), yet we are aſſured that he has, notwithſtanding, *the very beſt heart in the world*. Thus it is that the principles of our youth are inſenſibly, and almoſt unavoidably, corrupted; and inſtead of being inſpired, as they ought to be, even upon the ſtage, with a juſt deteſtation of vice, they are furniſhed with apologies for it, which they never forget, and are even taught to conſider it as a neceſſary part of an accompliſhed character.

"And, as if we had not enough of this diſguſting nonſenſe and abominable profligacy in our own country, and in our own language, we are every day importing freſh ſamples of them from abroad, are ingrafting foreign immorality on our native ſtock, and introducing characters on the ſtage, and into the cloſet, which are calculated to recommend the moſt licentious principles, and favour irregularities and attachments that deſerve the ſevereſt reprehenſions and puniſhment."

We have often heard of the many beauties of Shakeſpeare, Pope, Sterne, &c. &c. &c.; theſe are ſome of the many beauties of the Chriſtian and Moral Lectures of the Right Reverend Beilby Porteus; for the ſelection of which we are certain no apology is neceſſary, either to the good Biſhop, who, doubtleſs, will have no objection to their being circulated, through the medium of our publication, perhaps

as

as extenſively as the literary poiſon to which they are an antidote, or to the generality of our readers, to ſome of whom though recommended to all, it may be inconvenient to purchaſe the work. There are twenty-four Sermons in this volume, on ſubjects taken from the 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 22d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th Chapters of St. Matthew; and the preſent is the third edition of the work. The *firſt* and *ſecond* were ſold as faſt as they could be got ready from the preſs.

M.

HOME. *A Novel.* 5 Vols. 12mo.

SIMPLE occurrences in elegant and chaſte language. Events which might take place in any family, form the ground-work of this pleaſing novel, in which there is much to commend and nothing to blame. The Author, who we conjecture to be a lady, in the title page directs the reader to what is to be looked for by the following ſentence. "Expect not a ſtory decked in the garb of fancy—But look at home." In this performance we find no improbable adventures, no hair-breadth eſcapes. The characters are not marked with much variety, nor are their peculiarities very ſtrongly impreſſed, but in the courſe of the volume, diſquiſitions on ſeveral ſubjects are introduced, which ſhow obſervation on life and manners, and a cultivated mind. Probability is not outraged by any extravagant pictures highly painted, either virtuous or vicious, but the whole work is calculated to touch the heart without inflaming the imagination. As ſuch it may be recommended, and will be peruſed with pleaſure and improvement.

Obſervations on the Increaſe and Decreaſe of different Diſeaſes, and particularly of the Plague. By William Heberden, jun. M. D. F. R. S. 4to.

This is a very laborious, curious, and uſeful work, which may be of great importance in the art of medicine. The body of it conſiſts of two tables: the firſt containing the annual chriſtenings and burials in London for each year of the eighteenth century; together with the proportion out of every thouſand who have died by bowel complaints, ſmall-pox, palſy, meaſles, or child-birth. The ſecond containing ten different articles, extracted from the London weekly bills of mortality, ſhowing their variations in every week for ten years. From theſe facts, Dr. Heberden draws many important inferences, well deſerving the notice of the medical practitioner and the political arithmetician.

A Sermon preached in the Pariſh Church of St. Michael's, Cornhill, London, on Tueſday, June 1, 1802. *By T. R. Wrench, A. M.* 8vo.

In this ſermon the Preacher directs the attention of his congregation to the extraordinary bleſſings diſpenſed to this nation, and to the glorious fruits of thoſe religious and civil inſtitutions which have been planted and preſerved among us by the guardian hand of Providence. The various topics of war, peace ſelf-defence, and morals, are diſcuſſed and brought forwards in a clear, temperate, and ſatisfactory manner, worthy of the place from which they were delivered, and reflecting honour on the author as a Miniſter of the Goſpel. This ſermon is worthy of notice. Subjoined to it is "A brief Retroſpect on the ſubject of Popular Tumults and Loyal Aſſociations," the ſubſtance of which was furniſhed by our late worthy aſſociate, Mr. John Sewell.

AN INSTANCE OF LITERARY IMITATION.

MR. EDITOR,

THE late Dr. Berdmore, an excellent ſcholar, a judicious critic, and a very good man, favoured the Publick, through the medium of your agreeable Miſcellany, with ſome elegant, learned, and amuſing remarks on the ſubject of LITERARY IMITATION and CRITICAL PLAGIARISM. He has not paſſed over Pope in his literary purſuits, though he might have tracked him in many modern as well as ancient writers, but particularly Dryden, of whom Pope

was very fond, and from whom he liberally borrowed.

The following paſſage in a work by the ingenious St. Evremond, on Taſte, ſo obviouſly furniſhed a hint to Pope, that I ſhall tranſcribe the words of both writers, for the amuſement of your critical readers.

St. Evremond ſays, "Seeing that *good Judges* are as ſcarce as *good Authors*, and that diſcernment is as *rarely* found in the one, as *Genius* in the other, *each perſon* endeavouring to cry up what pleaſes him; it comes to paſs, that the multitude give a reputation to ſuch compoſitions as ſuit with their bad taſte or mean capacity." Pope having, evidently, the firſt part of this obſervation running in his head, has the following paſſage in the beginning of the Eſſay on Criticiſm, which I cite with no invidious intentions towards our great Engliſh Satiriſt, but merely to indulge a literary curioſity:

"'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
"Go juſt alike, yet each believes his own;
"In Poets as true *Genius* is but rare,
"True Taſte as ſeldom is the Critic's ſhare."

However Pope may have borrowed from other writers in this inſtance, or many others, it may be juſtly ſaid of him, as Johnſon ſaid of Milton, "The everlaſting verdure of his laurels has nothing to fear from the blaſts of malignity; nor can criticiſm produce any other effect than to ſtrengthen their ſhoots by lopping their luxuriance."

CRITO.

Some Account of a HINDU TEMPLE, and a BUST, of which Elegant ENGRAVINGS are placed in the ORIENTAL LIBRARY of the HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY, in LEADENHALL STREET.

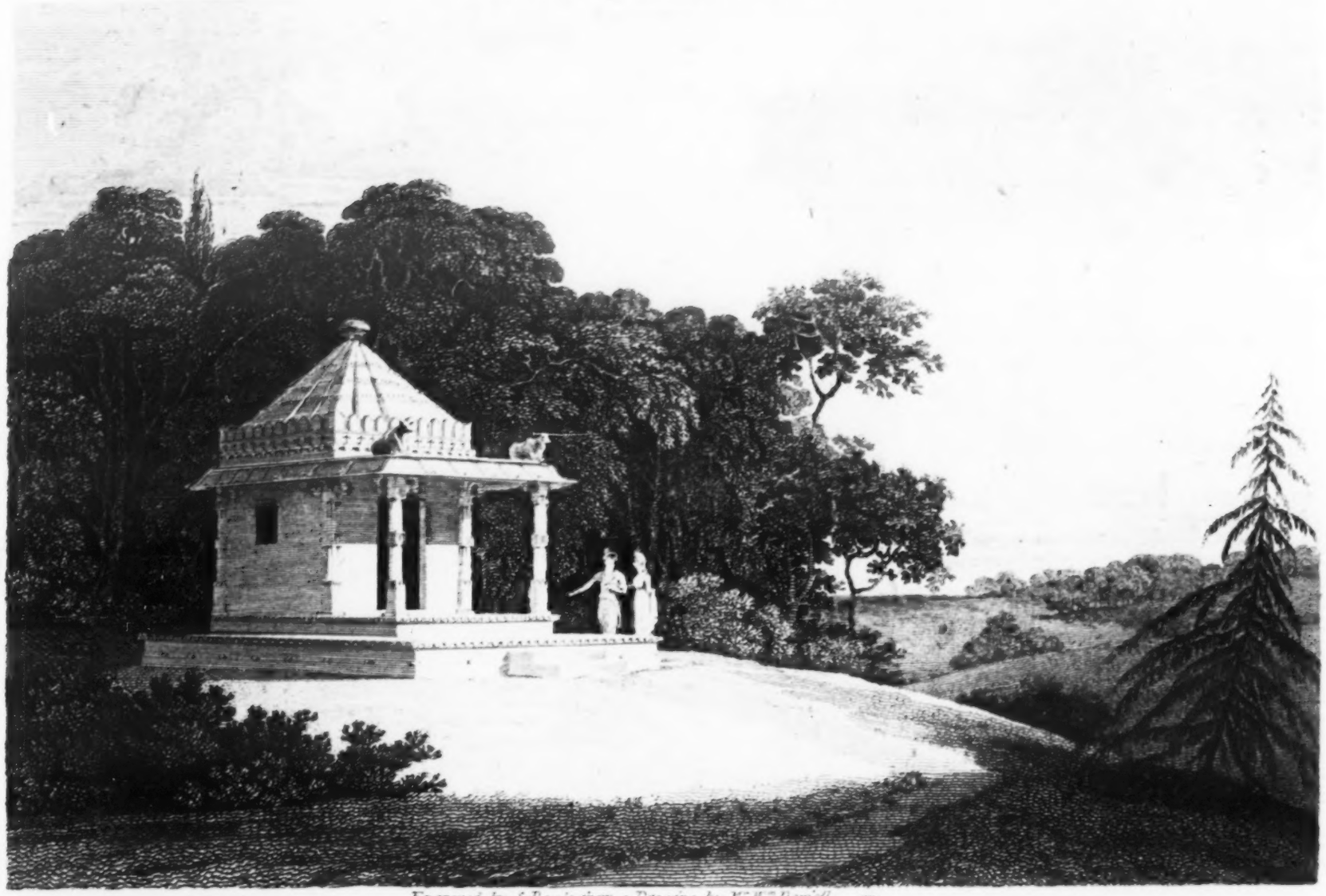
[WITH TWO PLATES.]

THE Temple, which forms the chief object of one of the annexed Prints, has been raiſed by John Oſborne, Eſq. of Melchet Park, near Romſey, Hants, in token of the high reſpect he entertains for the public and private virtues of a patron and a friend. The original deſign, after the chaſteſt models of Hindu Architecture, came, we underſtand, gratuitouſly from THOMAS DANIELL, Eſq. R. A. It was executed in artificial Stone by Mr. ROSSI, and the original Drawing and Engraving (from which our own Plate has been copied) are the production of Mr. WILLIAM DANIELL.

The Area of the Temple, including its Portico, is about 22 feet by 15, and its height nearly 20 feet. The Pillars and Pilaſters, beſides the uſual Decorations peculiar to this Order of Hindu Architecture, are adorned with a number of Mythological figures and emblems; particularly the principal incarnations of *Viſhnu*, who, according to the belief of the BRAHMANS, has, from time to time, appeared, under various material forms, for the ſupport of Religion and Virtue, and the Reformation of Mankind. The Figure of *Ganéſa*, the Genius of Wiſdom and Policy, has its appropriate place over the Portal; for he is *the Janus of* the *Hindus*.

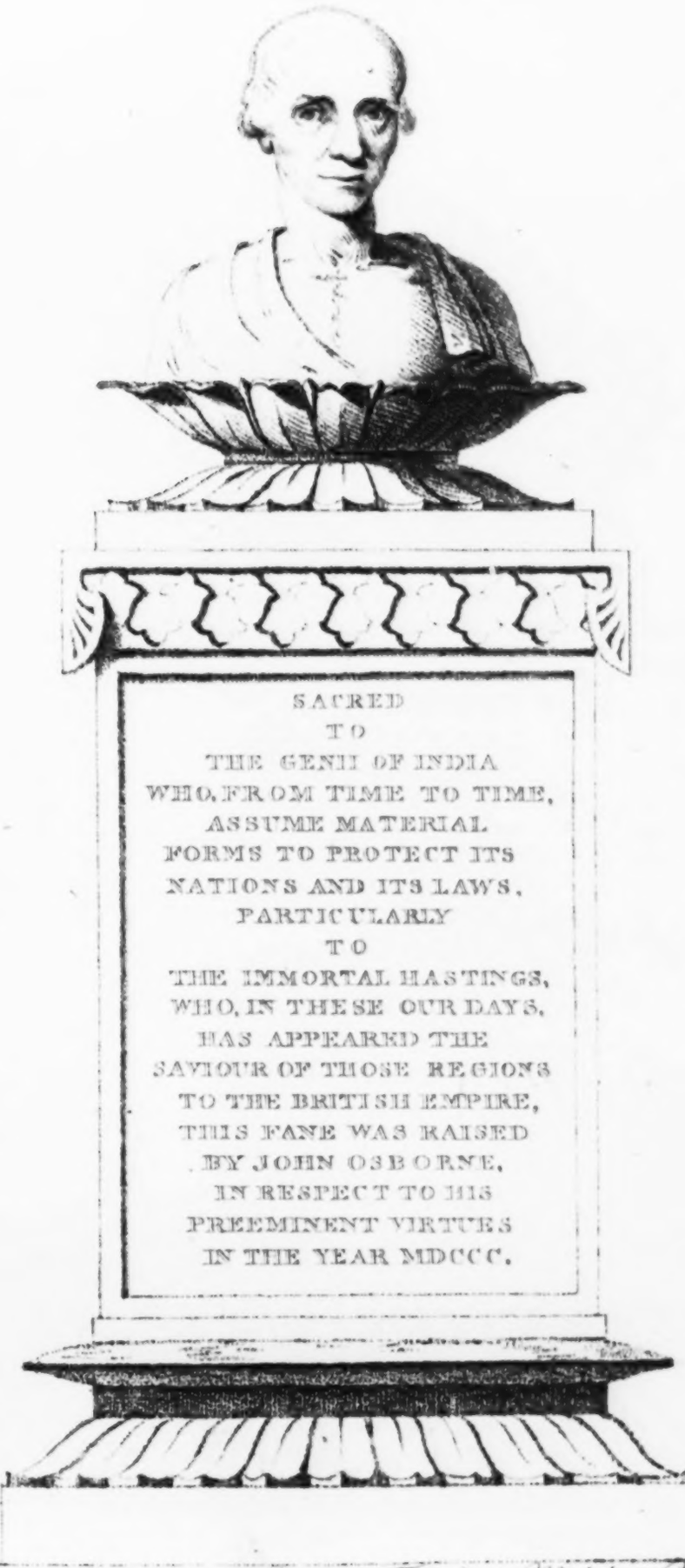
The Court of Directors of the Hon. Eaſt India Company, has unanimouſly received the Print of this Temple, from the Drawing of Mr. William Daniell, as a Tribute to the Merits of Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, late Governor General of Bengal; and ordered that it might have a conſpicuous place in the Company's newly-erected Library. It has likewiſe been diſtinguiſhed by obtaining a Station ſtill more exalted, which has given it a Luſtre that it could not otherwiſe have derived. Honours alſo, highly creditable to Mr. Haſtings, have been paid to it by individuals, poſſeſſing, what alone can make men truly great, Magnanimity, Liberality, and a Love for Truth.

We were happy to obtain permiſſion to adorn our MAGAZINE with a VIEW of this Building; believing that it would be gratifying to our numerous friends to ſee, what we conſider to be, not only an appoſite demonſtration of reſpect by the Gentleman who erected the Edifice, due to the great and amiable



Engraved by S. Rawle from a Drawing by Mr. Wm. Daniell.

An Hindoo Temple erected in Moleshot Park in the County of Wilts.



Pedestal in the Hindoo Temple at Melchet Park.

Published by J. Sewell Cornhill Jan.ʳʸ 1 1803.

amiable Character * who is the object of it, but an elegant Specimen of Hindu Architecture.

An elegant Pedeſtal (*See the Second Print*), with the Buſt of Warren Haſtings, Eſq riſing out of the Sacred Flower of the Lotus, is placed in the Temple, directly oppoſite the Door, bearing the following Inſcription:

SACRED
TO
THE GENII OF INDIA
WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME,
ASSUME MATERIAL
FORMS TO PROTECT ITS
NATIONS AND ITS LAWS,
PARTICULARLY
TO
THE IMMORTAL HASTINGS,
WHO, IN THESE OUR DAYS,
HAS APPEARED THE
SAVIOUR OF THOSE REGIONS
TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE,
THIS FANE WAS RAISED
BY JOHN OSBORNE,
IN RESPECT TO HIS
PREEMINENT VIRTUES,
IN THE YEAR MDCCC.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE SILK TRADE IN GENERAL, AND ITS OPERATION ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE OF THE METROPOLIS.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(*Continued from Page* 352.)

AT a period when peace is happily eſtabliſhed, and mankind have leiſure and opportunity to contemplate their relative ſituation in the calm lights of philoſophy, there is (ſaith an author who wrote ſoon after the American War), perhaps, reaſon to expect that ſuch cultivated nations as England and France will be the firſt to inſtruct the world, by their example, in the advantages of a more liberal ſyſtem of policy. They will meaſure their intereſts on a leſs contracted ſcale, and, in commercial ſtipulations, riſe ſuperior to thoſe national prejudices, which, to the detriment of both countries, have been cheriſhed for ages.

Theſe ſanguine expectations, though founded upon the broad baſis of ſelf-evident principles, are eaſy in ſpeculation, but the event has ſhown, like many other theories, extremely difficult in practice; Natural Philoſophy may, nay muſt, be applied to commerce, or rather to the manufactures upon which it is erected; but I fear that it is next to impoſſible to bend Moral Philoſophy to its dictates. When we conſider the thirſt for extenſion and domination too frequently viſible in the rulers of kingdoms and ſtates, and mercantile jealouſy too frequently ready to take the alarm upon every change in the politics, upon every alteration in the circumſtances, of rival nations; who ſhall ſay that theſe paſſions, like animal inſtinct, are not implanted in the human boſom for wiſe, though, perhaps, with reſpect to the firſt, inſcrutable purpoſes? Who ſhall aver, that it is not both proper and neceſſary to uſe the ſame precaution, to endeavour to make the ſame advantage of our ſituation in the commercial as in the polical world? Therefore, if upon this principle it does appear that trade in general, or any particular branch of it, is likely to be ſubject to a mutation, and that our neighbours, inſtead of opening their ports and inviting to an amicable interchange of commodities, mean to adopt in peace the warlike expedient of prohibiting the exportation of thoſe ſupplies which might cauſe the arts of peace to flouriſh; fearful that our manufactures ſhould rival, and probably outvie, theirs; it is certainly

* An original and intereſting Memoir of Mr. HASTINGS will be found (embelliſhed with a fine Engraving of his Buſt) in Mr. Seward's "Biographiana," page 610—628.

tainly our duty to endeavour to foil and counteract them with ſuch weapons as Providence has put into our hands.

There is little doubt, as my eſteemed friend Mr. Colquhoun (when writing on the ſubject of the Cotton Manufacture in the year 1789) has moſt ably and accurately ſtated, but, with the means in our poſſeſſion, the improvements in contemplation, the new channels into which it had been and was ſtill about to be turned, and the new markets about to be opened, by the medium of which piece goods, the produce of Indoſtan, might, with the fabrics of England, find a circulation from the ſouth to the north poles, from the torrid to the frigid zones; that, under proper regulations, our ingenuity and reſources of materials would be equal to any demands made upon them; ſo that our national revenue and individual wealth would be increaſed to a degree which, at the time that it eſtabliſhed our commercial ſuperiority upon the beſt and ſureſt foundation, would diſcourage and deter other nations from attempts to counteract us, by the uncertainty of their ſucceſs.

Theſe ſpeculations have, notwithſtanding the many diſadvantages, both local and general, which the adventurers in this branch have had to encounter, been fully verified. The Cotton Manufactory, ſubject to thoſe accidents and changes to which all human exertions are ſubject, has been progreſſively ſucceſsful. The attempt that was made to eſtabliſh works of the ſame nature in Switzerland, and I do not think that it was an attempt which indicated any traits of the uſual prudence of the natives of Helvetia, would, had not the projectors been counteracted by political events, long before this period have been cruſhed by its own weight: that thoſe eſtabliſhments were ſome years ſince in a very languid ſtate, I have reaſon to believe. The only branch of them that flouriſhed was the printing, which was kept alive by large ſupplies of plain piece goods purchaſed in this country, which the taſte of the Swiſs induced them to ornament by ſtamping upon them very beautiful, though they would here be termed broad and glaring, patterns.

The French, in this reſpect more cautious than their neighbours (I am ſorry now to ſay than their ſubjects), have not very conſpicuouſly exerted themſelves to rival us in the Cotton Manufactory. A compages of efforts, of which, when I contemplate all the ſubordinate parts; the eaſy operation of diverſified and apparently complex machinery; the different preparations of materials diſſimilar in their natures, properties, and uſes; the various proceſſes through which the fabrics paſs in their transformation from the raw ſubſtance, till they come from the hands of the calenderer, or other finiſhing workman; with the infinite variety of articles produced; they ſeem to compoſe ſuch a ſtupendous ſyſtem of inventive power, art, and ingenuity, that the mind is loſt in attempting to diſcriminate the integral principle, and independant or dependantly to trace the progreſs of the whole.

In the Silk Manufactory, our Gallic rivals have been more ſucceſsful, and have, as has been already ſhown in theſe papers, eſtabliſhed that kind of monopoly that depends rather upon celebrity than ſolidity, and has its reſidence in the human mind, where, by the influence of faſhion and falſe taſte on that organ, it has been divided into two branches; the firſt of which was a prejudice in favour of the productions of French looms, which was not, at a former period, to be repreſſed even by a conviction of its futility; and the ſecond, in favour of the ſame kind of materials, *i. e.* French and Italian ſilks, which, I am ſorry to obſerve, ſtill exiſts in the opinions of the artificers, and which, I fear, nothing but the circumſtances of the times is likely to eradicate.

That the circumſtances of the times, to which I allude, has cauſed a moſt enormous advance in the price of the Raw, or Organzined Silk of Italy, is too well known to the Manufacturers in this country, to require any illuſtration; and, from this article being drawn into, and centring in France, where, from ſome late tranſactions, it is apparent that every nerve will be ſtrained, and every mean exerted, to encourage and ſtimulate the artificers, and to create and exerciſe a monopoly over the unwrought material, the reaſon for witholding it is equally apparent.

What has lately been the motives which induced the Chief Conſul to viſit the Manufacturing Cities? Certainly to inſpect their different branches; to give to the workmen employed aſſurances both of protection and reward;

to incite the conductors of those works, by every method which unlimited power and consummate policy could call into operation, to pay a strict attention to the revival or extension of their several concerns, particularly the Manufacture of Silks; which, he knew, was a prolific source of national wealth, and consequently formed the substantial basis of an immense system of national aggrandizement. What has lately been the language of the confidential paper of the Gallic administration?* Unquestionably such as tended to the same purpose; language which serves to show in a strong point of view the important light in which, on the other side of the Channel, they consider the subject. And lastly, what has already been done by them to carry this, their favourite measure, into effect? What? but by an exertion of the only efforts in their power that could have effected it, they have endeavoured to repress the spirit of our Merchants, and paralyse the arms of our Manufacturers; the former of whom were preparing to procure the means that might enable the latter who, after their art had so long languished, congratulating themselves upon the approach of better times, were anxious to take advantage of the revolution of public taste which, guided by good sense and attracted by the superior elegance of their fabricks, seemed to have decided in their favour; though without injury to the Cotton branches which I have observed, and which the flourishing state of the trade proves, are too firmly established to be materially affected by any circumstances extraneous or domestic.

Calculating the disadvantages with respect to our rivals, under which we labour, or rather under which we are supposed to labour; for it will be the business of these speculations to show that the evils we dread are in a great measure ideal; it will be necessary to contemplate a little more accurately, the natural history of the minute insect from which those immense commercial benefits are derived, together with the ancient history of the lucrative traffic founded upon its produce: and in doing this, while we in the first instance consider its various properties, and with astonishment reflect that the film, the gossamer, the thread, ten, nay fifty, times finer than a hair, the exuviæ of a worm, should, through the medium of human ingenuity, become an article of the highest importance in the general system; we may, in the second, view it as the means of existence to millions, and consequently the source of incalculable revenue to kingdoms and states. That Man, though in many countries, particularly this, obliged to the Sheep for great fiscal advantages, and, in many others, individually indebted to it for warm clothing and numberless articles of domestic comfort and convenience, should also to an insect, which in the scale of creation seems lower than even a caterpillar, owe many of the elegances of life; that from its covering the throne should be decorated, the robe of dignity formed, the attractions of beauty still rendered more fascinating, the arts and sciences promoted, and with them the elegancies of life, and consequently civilization extended; are circumstances that must strike us with amazement, and render us anxious to be informed whether the productions of a creature so useful have been improved by transplantation? Or whether it is not more likely that its quality, as is the case with every other animal and vegetable substance, is in a still higher state of perfection in countries to which the insect is indigenous?

This, with respect to Silk, I hope I shall be able to prove, in favour of that of Indostan; at the same time I shall suggest, that if there is any difference for *broad work* betwixt this and the Italian; and that there is, I am, upon

* (Paris, Nov. 5.) After a series of pretty liberal or rather illiberal abuse on a Nation, which is singularly enough termed the enemies of Europe, for doing what never entered into the imagination of the most sanguine Anti-jacobin, this paper (the Moniteur) goes on with an exclamation, and concludes a dull paragraph in this way:—"By these means they (the English) would have the very peculiar advantage of disturbing the excellent manufacture of Lyons, which is reviving from its ruins, and which stretches an iron hand over the balance of Commerce, in order to make it incline in favour of French industry." The ingenious editor seems on this and many other occasions *prendre la lune avec les dents*, and to think that we too aim at impossibilities.

the authority of every Manufacturer with whom I have converſed, willing to concede; it is owing to the ſuperior mode of twiſting or throwing the article into Organzine, practiſed in Italy, &c. over that of Bengal, which mode I have no doubt, as it may eaſily, will ſoon be adopted both in the Eaſt and in this country.

I have already obſerved, that the Silk worm, was originally brought to Athens and Rome from the land of the Seres, a large track of Aſia betwixt Mount Imaus and China *, the people of which, in the time of Strabo, and indeed for ages before, were famous for the manufacture of Silk. From this place, which abounded with Mulberry plantations, for the culture of which the ſoil was peculiarly adapted, as was the climate for nurturing the worm congenial to that tree, it is more than probable that Silk was introduced to China, Perſia, to the whole peninſula of the Indies, and in fact all over the Eaſt.

The exact period when Silk become known in Europe as an article of Commerce, is, I fear, too cloſely enveloped in the thick veil of antiquity to be diſcovered, were it material for us to be informed of it; which, more than merely for the indulgence of curioſity, it certainly is not: but although the original tranſmiſſion of it, in a wrought ſtate, be thus obſcure, and it is certain that the worm was not introduced until about the age of Auguſtus, there are traces that the uſe of it, in ancient Greece, Aſia, and Africa, is of high antiquity; for we find in the deſcription of Helen's entrance at the conference of Menelaus and Telemachus in Sparta, among other articles for her employment,

" The *Silken* fleece, impurpled for the loom,
Rivall'd the hyacinth in vernal bloom†."

The reins of the horſes which drew the Chariot of Nauſicaa were of the ſame ſubſtance:

" Now mounting the gay ſeat, the *Silken* reins
Shine in her hand ‡."

So, as we find by the Iliad, was the veſt of Helen:

" The Goddeſs§ ſoftly ſhook her *Silken* veſt‖."

As was alſo her veil:

" At this the faireſt of her ſex obey'd:
And veil'd her bluſhes in a *Silken* ſhade ¶."

We alſo find that Lycophron *† deſcribes the women that mourned for the death of Achilles as having laid aſide their rich attire, or glittering *Silks*, ornamented with gold.

Though Silks are mentioned in deſcribing the natural ſtate of Jeruſalem*‡ it is uncertain whether they were in uſe in the time of Moſes, but it is certain that they were known to Solomon who lived about a century antecedent to the age of Homer, and that they came to him, with other coſtly commodities, from the Eaſt Indies, the trade to which has in all periods been a ſource of riches to thoſe that engaged in it.

It was by paying attention to this lucrative branch of traffic, that this wiſe Monarch was enabled to attract to his dominions thoſe immenſe trea-

* Its chief Cities, moſt of which were manufacturing, were, according to the ancient Geography, Serica, Iſſedon, Aſmira, Damna, Piada, Ottorocara, &c.: it was formerly deemed a part of Scythia, of which Serica was conſidered as the eaſtern extremity. It may be worthy of obſervation that theſe countries are in the ſame latitude with Spain, Italy, France, &c.

† Odyſſey, B. 4, p. 47. ‡ B. 6, p. 88.

§ Venus. ‖ Iliad B. 3 V. 479. ¶ V. 520.

*† Calland. V. 859. *neſtrumque illi commentarium conſuli*. Though this poet, from the trouble he has given to the learned, of which the judicious annotations upon his book in this Magazine are a ſufficient ſpecimen, was termed the *myſterious* or *dark*, I think, with regard to this reference, he has been deemed by commentators ſufficiently clear, at leaſt for the purpoſe of this quotation. This line, it is a ſingular circumſtance, I have obſerved, ſince the writing the preceding, has been commented on in the laſt Magazine: page 368.

*‡ Ezekiel, Chap. 16. V. 10. The word *Meſchi* is tranſlated Silk; ſo is the *Scheriboth* (Iſaiah, v. 7.), which is underſtood to be a very valuable Silk. Solomon, ſpeaking of a virtuous woman, ſaith "Her cloathing is Silk and purple." Proverbs, C. 31: V. 22.

ſures

ſures * which enabled him to build the Temple of Jeruſalem. David had, by his conqueſt of Idumæe, become maſter of Elath and Eſiongeber, two towns ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt of the Red Sea. From theſe ports, ſo convenient for commerce, Solomon ſent his fleets to Ophir and Tarhiſh, which returned laden with the richeſt commodities of Perſia and Indoſtan. When the Syrians regained Idumæe, they enjoyed this traffic for ſome time, but by one of thoſe fluctuations of human affairs, of which every age has almoſt furniſhed inſtances, and to which commerce is ever liable, it was from them transferred to the Tyrians.

The merchandize of theſe, conveyed by the way of Rhinocolura, was diſtributed over the Weſtern hemiſphere, and their returns, though courſe, being uſeful to the people of the Eaſtern, gave them the full poſſeſſion of the trade, under the favour and protection of the Perſian Monarchs. Of this, wrought Silks formed a very conſiderable branch, and were, through this Channel, with aromatics, precious ſtones, &c. diffuſed over Europe, long before an idea was entertained that the inſect might be nurtured in the climates of Greece and Italy.

When the Ptolomies made themſelves maſters of Egypt †, they, by building Berenice, and other ports on the Weſtern coaſt of the Red Sea, attracted the Eaſt Indian trade to them: the emporium for which they fixed at Alexandria, which, in conſequence, became the moſt commercial city in the world, and for ages after continued the grand channel of traffic, the principal link of that immenſe chain, which, extending its connexion from the Perſian gulf to the mouth of the Nile, bound together nations, cities, ports, and veſſels. The commodities of India, Perſia, Arabia, and the Eaſtern coaſt of Africa, when by theſe means collected, were conveyed over the Iſthmus of Suez on canals or in caravans, and again ſet afloat on the Mediterranean. By this medium they were diſperſed all over Europe, till, by the diſcovery of the paſſage to the Eaſt Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, the courſe of commerce was reverſed, and this country, in common with many neighbouring nations, ſhared the benefit of a branch of traffic, in which, by perſevering induſtry, a ſpirit of adventure, and other concomitant circumſtances, it has riſen ſuperior to any; while thoſe countries of Aſia and Africa, which had ſo largely profited by the tranſit of commodities, have declined in the ſame proportion.

Thus we have ſeen that from thoſe quarters of the globe, which have been termed the cradles of ſcience and art, not only the knowledge, but materials for practiſing in and improving that knowledge, deſcended to us; leaving the mythological fables of antiquity, and the myſterious original in which their infancy was enveloped, and relying only upon the ſure guide which the light of the Holy Scriptures has given us, we ſhall find that God (among other manufactures) had, ſoon after the deluge, diſcovered to mankind thoſe of ſpinning wool and flax, and weaving them into ſtuffs and linen, and, to name no more, that of dying ſilks and ſtuffs of the moſt beautiful and vivid colours ‡.

From this we may infer that as flax was a plant much cultivated in Egypt, ſo was the worm which produces ſilk much nurtured in Aſia, where, I have obſerved, the manufacture of this article has from the earlieſt periods of time been encouraged. It may therefore very naturally and muſt neceſſarily be implied, that in a ſoil ſo well adapted for the culture of the mulberry tree, and in a climate ſo congenial to the nature of the inſect that feeds upon its leaves, the ſilk thus produced muſt, or it would be exceedingly different from every other animal or vegetable ſubſtance, have ſuffered by tranſplantation.

It is certain that the climates of the Eaſt, though lying under the ſame degrees of latitude, differ very much from the climates of the Weſt, and yet Silk has been produced in many, nay, moſt of them; the ſame may be ſaid of Europe. Silk has been brought to a conſiderable, though inferior, degree of perfection, as to its original ſtate, in

* In one voyage the product is ſtated at 450 talents of gold (2 Chron 8. 14.), which amounts to three millions, two hundred and forty thouſand pounds, ſterling.

† The immenſe importance of which this country was conſidered in ancient, affords an ample field for ſpeculation in modern times.

‡ Rollin's Ancient Hiſt. Vol. II. p. 468.

Sicily;

Sicily; in Italy, from the extremity of the kingdom of Naples to the extremity of the Dutchy of Savoy; in Spain, and the ſouthern provinces of France; and, what is very extraordinary, Silk equal to any of theſe has, according to the Philoſophical Tranſactions, been, though in a ſmall proportion, produced in England.

That mulberry trees will flouriſh, and the inſect that feeds upon them will exiſt and ſpin in climates which, though in nearly the ſame latitude, are foreign to its natural one, is certain; but I think it is equally certain, reaſoning from the analogy attendant upon the tranſplantation of other animal and vegetable productions from Aſia to Europe, and *vice verſa*, that theſe, although removed into a climate nearly the ſame, or made the ſame by art, decline in their growth, loſe their colour, flavour, ſtrength, and every other valuable property: ſo I ſhall contend do the Silk worms in Europe, whoſe produce in its original ſtate is, I have no doubt, far inferior to that of the ſame inſect in Aſia; and the only advantage the European have over the Indoſtan ſilks, is owing to the ſuperior ſkill of the firſt manufacturers. But in order to ſhow that this reaſoning, though analogical, is not merely ſpeculative, it will be neceſſary to quote an inſtance where the attempt to introduce the cultivation of Silk in climates as congenial to the nature of the worm and tree, as one would ſuppoſe any part of the European to be, has proved abortive.

It is well known that the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, with that laudable zeal and true philanthropy which has, ever ſince their firſt eſtabliſhment, ſtimulated them in their endeavours to benefit not only their own country but mankind in general, more than thirty years ſince offered premiums for the culture of Silk, in thoſe provinces of America, where, from the ſimilarity of climate to thoſe in the Old World, in which it had ſucceeded, there was a great probability of its being productive.

More than thirty years have paſſed away, and, although the political ſtate of that country has changed, the natural ſtill remains the ſame; we might therefore aſk, what has been the event of this philanthropic attempt to extend the Manufactures and Commerce, and conſequently to add to the riches, of thoſe Colonies? I fear that the anſwer would give as little ſatisfaction to the ingenious and benevolent projector of this plan, as the proceſs has to thoſe that have tried the experiment. Yet it is hardly to be doubted but that Silk has been produced equal to the Italian, though from the manner in which it was twiſted or thrown into Organzine it may have appeared inferior, but certainly inferior in its *original* texture to that which is the growth of Perſia and Indoſtan. Indeed upon the art of the throwſter, on which I ſhall have occaſion to obſerve in future, ſeems in a great degree to depend the criterion by which the manufacturer judges of the value of the article; though I ſhall with great diffidence ſubmit that this criterion appears to me to be a falſe one, and that its intrinſic worth can only be appreciated from a compariſon of the various ſpecies in a ſtate perfectly raw.

That the Silks of Perſia and Indoſtan are, in this ſtate, ſuperior to thoſe of Italy, may, to continue the analogical mode of reaſoning, I think be inferred, by a compariſon of the other productions of nature, in the Eaſt and in the Weſt: the various moths and butterflies, for inſtance, how beautiful is the formation! how large the ſize! how vivid the colours of thoſe inſects in Aſia, when placed in a comparative point of view with thoſe of the ſame ſpecies in Europe! The ſame obſervation will equally apply to the plumage of the Eaſtern birds; to their fruit, flowers, and every other production which demands the torrid ray, or is, by the operation of a tropical ſun, forced into the utmoſt extent of exiſtence, or the moſt florid ſtate of cultivation. This muſt be peculiarly neceſſary for the growth of Silk in large quantities, and therefore it follows as a conſequential deduction, that the quality of the Aſiatic muſt be ſuperior to that of the European.

Silks, as they are indigenous to, ſeem by the all wiſe decree of Providence to be particularly adapted for, the climate in which they were firſt cultivated, which from its warmth demands a lighter and thinner fabric than could be conſtructed from wool. The ſame may be ſaid of cottons, the plant from which they are manufactured being alſo a native of Perſia and Indoſtan; and I do conceive that it would be as preſump-

preſumptuous for a merchant of thoſe countries to attempt to vie with us in the exhibition of wool, and to put their ſcanty fleeces, which have the coarſeneſs and bad qualities of horſe-hair, and are nearly incapable of being manufactured, into compariſon with ours, as it is for us to ſay that, in the lighter and more elegant article Silk, they are not ſuperior to the European.

If this is granted; if the ſuperiority of the Silks of Indoſtan, in a raw ſtate, is eſtabliſhed; whence, it may be aſked, ariſes the prejudice againſt them which has, and I fear does ſtill operate in the minds of the artificers in this country, with reſpect to their capability, if properly thrown into Organzine, of framing a *warp* equal to the Italian?

This is a queſtion of the utmoſt importance in the preſent ſtate of the manufacture, and will lead to an inquiry not only into the fiſcal conſequence of the article, and the manner of preparing it for exportation, both in Bengal and Italy, but alſo into the grounds upon which merchants and manufacturers have formed their opinions, and of the neceſſity (which has ariſen from political circumſtances, but which may prove highly beneficial to commercial) that there now is for the combating and repreſſion of that prejudice. Theſe points, together with the proſpect of a further extenſion of the Silk Manufacture, ariſing from events in another country, to which I have juſt alluded; the cogent reaſons that our Gallic neighbours have to wiſh for its repreſſion in this kingdom, and a further conſideration of the advantage to be made of their late prohibition with reſpect to the raw and organzined material, &c.; will form the ſubjects of future ſpeculations.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

NOVEMBER 23.

A Miss Brown, from the Margate Theatre, appeared for the firſt time at Drury lane, as *Amelia Wildenhaim*, in the play of *Lovers' Vows*. She is young and well-proportioned in perſon, and her manner was marked by appropriate ſimplicity.—*Cherry*, in the rhyming Butler, was very diverting.

27. Mr. Turner, a Barriſter, who a few ſeaſons ago made an unſucceſsful attempt at Covent Garden in the character of *Macbeth*, appeared at Drury-lane, as the repreſentative of Richard III.; and, though we cannot conſider it on the whole as a firſt-rate performance, yet it evinced his having diligently purſued the path of improvement, and acquired a degree of ſkill which entitles him to a reſpectable ſtation on the boards of a London theatre. He was much applauded.

Dec. 2. Mr. *Turner* repeated his performance of Richard III. and a real tragedy was likely to have reſulted; for in the fighting-ſcene between Richard and Richmond, at the cloſe of the play, Charles Kemble, who performed the latter part, accidentally thruſt his foil into the mouth of Mr. Turner, in conſequence of which he emitted a conſiderable quantity of blood upon the ſtage. He, however, continued the conteſt for ſome time in this ſtate, the appearance of which produced the utmoſt alarm among the audience, who, on the dropping of the curtain, inſiſted upon knowing whether Mr. Turner was ſeriouſly hurt. On this, Mr. C. Kemble came forward, and allayed the general alarm, by aſſuring the houſe that Mr. T. was but ſlightly wounded.

15. Mr. *Stephen Kemble* cloſed his career, for this ſeaſon at leaſt, at Drury-lane Theatre, with the performance of *Shylock*, for his own benefit, and received much applauſe.

After the play, having changed his dreſs for that of *Falſtaff*, Mr. Kemble, with a ſtrong expreſſion of grateful ſenſibility, delivered the following

ADDRESS,

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

To carry coal to Newcaſtle—abſurd!—
Who has not oft this hackney'd adage heard?—
Yet it implies at leaſt ſome ſhare of wit,
Thither to go *Coal*-laden from *this Pit*.
'What! on a London audience *Falſtaff* fob! [*chequer rob!*
Sooner, perhaps, thou might'ſt *th' Ex-*
What!

What! vainly hope from them applauſe to win, [*Quin!*—
Who ſtill remember — *Henderſon* and
'Tis wild ambition and preſumptuous folly,
And you'll return to us as melancholy
" *As an old lion, or a poor lugg'd bear,*
" *Or a Moor-ditch, a Gib-cat, or a hare:*"
This was of friendly monitors the cry.—
But "*Plague upon all cowards,*" anſwer'd I; ["*Go ye*"—
A London audience can't affright me—
" *Think ye, my maſters, that I did not know ye?*"
Tho' true, indeed, had I miſcarry'd here, [beer;
My ſack had turn'd as flat as dead ſmall
A failure here had driven me from my ſtation, ["*vocation*"
Aſham'd henceforth to ſay—" *'Tis my*
But my relolves ill-bodings could not daunt, ["*of Gaunt.*"
" *For I'm no coward—tho' not John*
'Twas *inſtinct* gave a firmneſs to my mind,
I knew true Critics ever are moſt kind;
I came—your favour juſtified my plan,
" *I ne'er felt prouder ſince I was a man!*
" *I ſhall think the better of myſelf and you*
" *During my life—or I'm an 'Ebrew Jew.*" [again
Farewell!—Believe me, I ſhall long
To *meet you in Eaſtcheap* — Pſhaw!— Drury-lane— [can move me—
Grateful I have ſuch friends—what thus
" *You've given me medicines to make me love you.*" [warm my heart,
Once more, farewell!—Ah! how 'twould
Could I but hope you'll ſay, as I depart,
While my demerits you forbear to ſcan,
" *We could have better ſpar'd a better man.*"

18. A Comic Opera, by Mr. T. Dibdin, called "FAMILY QUARRELS," was preſented for the firſt time at Covent Garden Theatre; the principal Characters being thus repreſented:

Sir Peppercorn Crabſtick	Mr. MUNDEN.
Squire Foxglove	Mr. INCLEDON.
Muſhroom	Mr. EMERY.
Argus	Mr. BLANCHARD.
Mr. Supplejack	Mr. SIMMONS.
Charles Supplejack	Mr. BRAHAM.
Proteus	Mr. FAWCETT.
Lady Patience Crabſtick	Miſs CHAPMAN.
Caroline Crabſtick	Miſs WADDY.
Suſan	Signora STORACE.
Mrs. Supplejack	Mrs. DAVENPORT.
Kitty	Mrs. DIBDIN.
Lady Selina Sugarcane	Mrs. MATTOCKS.
Betty Lilly	Mrs. MARTYR.

The firſt ſcene preſents a romantic view of a village, in which the adjacent manſions of the two families, whoſe quarrels give a title to the piece, are beautifully pourtrayed; in the foreground is a ruſtic bridge, and a caſcade in motion. The piece opens with an aſſemblage of ſportſmen, anglers, and huntſmen, one of whom (Squire Foxglove) relates that Sir Peppercorn Crabſtick has broken off a match between his daughter Caroline and Charles, the ſon of Mr. and Mrs. Supplejack, becauſe the latter, proud of her own honourable origin, has looked down upon the newly-acquired title and fortune of Sir Peppercorn, whoſe greateſt pride is to own his obligations to trade and the ſucceſsful efforts of his own indefatigable induſtry. —In their mutual anger, the heads of the two families introduce new plans of marriage for their reſpective offſpring: Lady Selina Sugarcane, the chattering widow of a Weſt India Nabob, is brought from town as a match for Charles, and Miſs Caroline is deſtined by her father to meet the addreſſes of Matthew Muſhroom, Eſq. a rich Yorkſhire clothier, who is preferred by Sir Peppercorn for his great fortune, and for the obſcurity of the family he ſprings from. Charles, however, by the aſſiſtance of his friend Foxglove, procures an interview by moon-light with Caroline, which is diſcovered by the vigilance of Argus, a truſty ſervant of Sir Peppercorn's, who ſuddenly catches the lovers together, and forbids her admirer and his friend ever to approach his houſe in future.

In Act 2d, Caroline is conſigned cloſe priſoner to her chamber; her maid Suſan, however, contrives in the diſguiſe of a Gipſy to convey a letter to Charles, whoſe parents and intended bride ſhe amuſes by pretending to tell their fortunes. Peter Proteus, who is actuated by gratitude to Charles, and an antipathy to Argus (who had ſuperſeded him in Sir Peppercorn's ſervice), deceives the latter in the diſguiſe of a Jew pedlar, and effects the eſcape of Caroline, who, to avoid being ſeen in her flight, rides from her father's in a poſt-chaiſe, which Mrs. Supplejack had prepared to convey Charles to London, in hopes that abſence might detach

detach his affections from Caroline, who by this accident is ſent away in the ſelf ſame conveyance, and with the very man it was deſigned to take away from her.

Act 3d, after ſome preparatory ſcenes, diſcovers to the enraged parents the joint flight of their children, at a time when each was applauding their own ſagacity in preventing the union. —Charles and Caroline are received by Squire Foxglove, the common friend of all parties, who employs his influence with the old folks in their behalf.—Mr. Muſhroom and Lady Selina, finding themſelves equally diſappointed in the event of their journies to the village, make a match of it. While Sir Peppercorn Crabſtick and Mrs. Supplejack, finding all their plans fruſtrated, agree to drop their abſurd diſputes about anceſtry and trade, and, after the union of the two young lovers, to put an end to family quarrels.—Mr. Supplejack and Lady Patience Crabſtick moſt heartily aſſent to the arrangement, having been perfectly paſſive through the buſineſs, while the joint ſervices of Proteus and Suſan are rewarded with a marriage portion.

This piece we can only conſider as a vehicle for the conveyance to the public ear of ſome very charming muſic by Reeve, Moorhead, Davy, and Braham, which we have no doubt will long continue to be heard with delight. Of the merit of the Opera as a dramatic compoſition, the leſs that is ſaid the better; for it is certainly inferior in plot, intereſt, or originality, to any former production of its Author, to whom the Public has been indebted for much theatrical amuſement.

We muſt notice, however, that the piece had not a fair hearing; for, about the middle of the ſecond act much confuſion aroſe. Proteus, repreſented by Fawcett, here aſſumed the habit of a Jew, ſelling ſlippers and various other articles. Offering his articles for ſale to Argus, a cunning ſervant of Sir Peppercorn's, he received for anſwer, "*I never have any dealings with your people.*"—The Jews, who compoſed a very conſiderable part of the audience, (it being Saturday night) took offence at this expreſſion; and the ſymptoms of reſentment on their part were ſo great, that not a word could be heard from the performers for the remainder of the act. The clamour, which had for a time ſubſided, was expected to recommence with the third act. The Manager, therefore, very judiciouſly ſent Fawcett forward, in his Jewiſh attire, who addreſſed the audience thus:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I appear before you on behalf of an Author, who on no occaſion has given offence to that part of the audience which, I fear, are now offended. (*A long interruption*). I wiſh, Ladies and Gentlemen, that you would recollect the other pieces which he has written, containing characters ſimilar to the preſent one *, in none of which is there a ſingle paſſage that is not rather complimentary than otherwiſe. (*Violent clamour.*) The preſent piece contains not a ſingle thought or ſentiment in the ſlighteſt degree diſreſpectful to any part of the audience. (*Mixture of hiſſes and applauſe.*) And, Ladies and Gentlemen, if you ſuffer the piece to proceed, I pledge myſelf and its ſucceſs upon the truth of what I ſay." (*Loud applauſe.*) The opera was then ſuffered to proceed.

A freſh interruption, however, ſoon happened, from the circumſtance of Fawcett's going off without ſinging a particular ſong, which was given in the printed book. The call for the ſong was very general, on which Mr. Fawcett returned, and, addreſſing the audience, aſſured them that his only motive for attempting to omit the ſong was, a wiſh to avoid the poſſibility of giving offence; but, as it was called for, he ſhould ſing it with cheerfulneſs. This he did, amidſt a mixture of murmurs and applauſe, and was *encored*; and nothing further occurred to interrupt the progreſs of the piece, except a ſlight alluſion by Munden to a *black ſmouch*. This, however, paſſed off, and the piece concluded with conſiderable applauſe, the chief oppoſition being from the gallery, where the *Duke's Place* company were for the moſt part ſituated.

Every attention has been paid by the Manager to the public gratification. The ſcenery is pictureſque and appropriate; and the muſic combines, in an uncommon degree, ſcience, taſte, and ſpirit; and ſeveral of the airs will, we doubt not, become popular.

* *The Jew and the Doctor*, and *The School for Prejudice*.

18. A:

18. At Drury-lane, a Mr. BARCLAY, from the Margate Theatre, made his firſt appearance as *Orlando* in "As You Like It;" which he performed with feeling and judgment. His demeanour wants poliſh; but he poſſeſſes talents to make a reſpectable actor.

DUBLIN THEATRICALS.

MRS. SIDDONS.——The Truſtees of the Dublin Lying-in Hoſpital have publickly contradicted a report of Mrs. Siddons having refuſed to perform for that charity, declaring alſo, that no application or requeſt of ſuch a nature was made to her.

Relative to this affair, which has occupied the public converſation for ſome time paſt, Mrs. Siddons thought it incumbent on her to addreſs the Proprietor of the Theatre. The following is a copy of the letter; and we do not think a more effectual method can be taken to contradict the report alluded to than by the publication of it:—

TO FREDERICK EDWARD JONES, ESQ.

SIR,

"I take the liberty of addreſſing you on a ſubject which has cauſed me much uneaſineſs. Public concern is, under any circumſtances, well calculated to wound our feelings, but it is peculiarly diſtreſſing when it is heightened by injuſtice. That reports moſt injurious to me have been circulated can no longer be doubted, when I aſſure you that I underſtand, it is generally believed I refuſed to play for the Lying-in Hoſpital. On this ſubject you will, I am ſure, be as anxious to do me juſtice, as I am ſolicitous to vindicate myſelf in the eyes of the publick. I therefore beg leave to bring to your recollection, that you did me the honour of calling on me at my houſe in Park ſtreet laſt ſummer, when it was liberally propoſed on your part, as it was cheerfully accepted on mine, that I ſhould perform for ſome charity: you alſo recollect, that it was conſidered by us both as a compliment juſtly due to Lady Hardwicke, that ſhe ſhould have the choice of the particular charity for which I was to perform—and you thought it likely that her Excellency would give her preference to the Lying-in Hoſpital. You alſo, Sir, muſt remember, that I was not only willing but deſirous of exerting myſelf for the benefit of ſo laudable an inſtitution. Why ſo amiable a purpoſe was not immediately promoted, I cannot even gueſs—but ſure I am that its poſtponement cannot be attributed to any backwardneſs on my part. The ſame motives which actuated me then, are no leſs powerful now: and it will give me infinite pleaſure, if, by the exertion of any powers I poſſeſs, I can be able to promote an important object of public utility.

And now, Sir, if I may be permitted to ſpeak of myſelf as a private individual, I have only to regret the ſad neceſſity impoſed upon me of vindicating my character from the imputation of a failing as unamiable as (I truſt) it is foreign to my nature. I regret that I ſhould be conſtrained from unfortunate circumſtances to endeavour to reſcue myſelf from an obloquy which I hope I have never incurred by my conduct; I regret that the country in which I am obliged to do ſo ſhould be Ireland.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient ſervant,
S. SIDDONS.

Dublin, Dec. 8, 1802.

ADDRESS

UPON THE OPENING OF THE NEW THEATRE, AT WARWICK, SEPTEMBER 7, 1802.

Spoken by Mr. RICHARDS.

WHAT fairy ground, by hov'ring viſions led, [tread;
With fond remembrance ſhould THALIA
Where breathe MELPOMENE her plaintive woes, [flows;
But thro' the meads where ſacred Avon
Where riſe their temple on more hallow'd earth [SPEARE birth?
Than that which gave immortal SHAKE-
Here ſtrength and courage manly genius fires, [ſpires;
Here grace and beauty native wit in-
Judges and Stateſmen hence, and Warriors bold
The mighty maſter-glories to unfold;
Edwards and *Henrys*, *York* and *Hotſpur* brings, [made Kings!
And *Warwick* ſtout, who made and un-
Here learn, brave youths, with dear-bought laurels crown'd,
Your father's deeds, tho' yours thro' earth reſound: [drew,
Lovely and ſuffering woman hence he
In many a varied form to Nature true—
Wrong'd *Deſdemona*, *Juliet's* timeleſs bier,
Cordelia's kind, *Ophelia's* frantic tear;

Bluſhes

Bluſhes that *Hero's* innocence approve,
And witty *Beatrice* enſnar'd in love;
The paſſion *Roſalind's* diſguiles ſpeak,
That fed, O *Viola*, on thy damaſk cheek;
The flame that *Perdita* might purely fan,
Miranda's ſweeter ignorance of man;
High-minded *Iſabel*, and *Portia's* powers,
And *Imogen*, the faireſt of his fancy's flowers:
In all their brightneſs, O, could beauty glow—
No killing froſt, no blaſt of ſorrow know!
Here might he view the battle's proud array,
And tilts and tournaments, and pageants gay;
Yon "gorgeous palace, and thoſe cloud-capt Towers *,"
Where now no ſtorm of civil diſcord lowers,
But antique ſtate, and ſhades of mellow'd art †,
And peaceful grandeur ſooth the ſoften'd heart!
Oft from the maſſy gate's uplifted bar,
Then pour'd the pomp of gallantry or war;
Still ſend, when Britain's weal or glory calls
The patriot leader from the echoing walls.
Here roſe the cloiſter'd domes with gloomy awe,
That mock, in Shakſpeare's verſe, the tyrant's law;
Still in the ſolemn dirge the fathers weep,
And the pale ſiſterhood their vigils keep;
Still *Benedicite's* and counſel give—
Their follies periſh, but their virtues live!
Now, when no more the haughty Barons reign,
Nor Superſtition's viſionary train,
May noble Bounty to theſe ſcenes deſcend,
While we to worth of ev'ry order bend;
Nor, tho' the hypocrite may damn our trade,
Let pure Religion ſpurn our honeſt aid!
When ſmiles on wanton fooleries we caſt,
To mend the future we forgive the paſt,
But point the moral, righteous deeds applaud,
And hold the rod for cruelty and fraud!
We urge the ſoul in Honour's path to climb,
To Conſcience *we* reflect the latent crime.
No vice ſhall ever on our ſtage intrude;
We boaſt one humble virtue—GRATITUDE!

* "Cloud-capt Towers," pointing to Warwick Caſtle, which might well ſuggeſt to Shakeſpeare the magnificent idea of "gorgeous palaces and cloud-capt towers."
† "Mellow'd art," The works of the old maſters in painting."

POETRY.

VERSES,

Written by a young Gentleman, on his Siſter's tranſmitting him a Copy of Dr. Cotton's "Fire-ſide."

I.

DEAR Sally, whilſt poetic dreams,
To flow'ry vales and purling ſtreams
Confine a happy mind;
Whilſt ſome in their dear ſelves poſſeſt
Of all that's good, "cry to be bleſt,
Retire, and quit mankind:"

II.

May no ſuch falſe ideal bliſs,
No ſolitary joy like this,
My ſocial mind deceive;
But may the world and I agree:
In ſhort, let others live for me,
Let me for others live.

III.

When Noah's dove, with reſtleſs mind,
Left ſweet ſociety behind,
And lonely bliſs purſu'd,
She ſoon the vain excurſion mourn'd,
She ſoon to happineſs return'd
Unfound in ſolitude.

IV.

The ſad ſequeſter'd hermitage
May ſuit the ſloth of hoary age,
Who e active days are o'er,
To view, with heartfelt true content,
A former life, not idly ſpent
Whilſt bleſt with ſtrength and pow'r.

V.

Yet who, with youth and vigour fraught,
Can bear th' ignoble ſelfiſh thought,
Th' inactive mean retreat?
Can ſuch ideas fill the breaſt,
Where love or ſloth have not poſſeſt,
And virtue left her ſeat.

VI.

The fond, the high enraptur'd youth,
Thinks, ſhould the fair reward his truth,
Tho' each bliſs elſe ſhould fly;
That he ſhall ever, ever prove
All other joys ſupplied by love;
That this can never die.

VII.

In his enthuſiaſtic brain
Such wild romantic ſchemes may reign
Of ſome celeſtial ſpot,

Some flow'ry plain, ſome homely cell,
Where conſtant peace and pleaſure dwell,
The world and vice forgot.

VIII.

Shall beauty then for ever laſt?
Ah, no! its roſes wither faſt,
Its bloom is quickly gone;
And when that bloom ſhall fade away,
Shall love, capricious infant, ſtay,
Its end, its object flown?

IX.

Yet ſtay, her beauty ſtill remain'd,
Soon ſhall his mighty tranſports end.
When novelty is o'er,
The higheſt ſweets the ſooneſt cloy,
And pleaſure will itſelf deſtroy
If blaſted not before.

X.

And ſure, if love can thus deceive
Thoſe who, to taſte his bounties, leave
All ſocial happineſs,
Naught elſe can bid ſo fair to laſt,
Naught elſe can raiſe ſuch high diſtaſte
For every other bliſs.

XI.

May I ne'er have my ſenſe confin'd
T'enjoyments of a ſingle kind,
But ev'ry pleaſure prize;
May I ne'er grudgingly receive
A comfort which the world can give,
But catch it as it flies.

XII.

The prudent bee, on buſy wing,
Thus lights on ev'ry flow'r of ſpring,
And taſtes of each he meets,
Nor ſpurns the meaneſt of the field;
But with that little which it yields
Improves his ſtore of ſweets.

XIII.

Let glory, honour, power, fame,
Be ſtyled a falſe and ſenſeleſs aim,
Deſerving ridicule:
If it be wiſdom to refuſe
The honey of the world's applauſe,
May I remain a fool.

XIV.

My paſſions let me not deſpiſe,
Nor, treating them as enemies,
Their uſeful calls oppoſe.
Honour'd as friends, what bliſs they yield!
Reſiſted, they may take the field,
And prove indeed my foes.

XV.

May I receive as if kind Heaven
The world and all its joys had given
For me alone to know:
Yet give as if that Heav'n deſign'd
Myſelf a bleſſing to mankind,
Thro' whom its grace muſt flow.

XVI.

So ſhall I ſee, well pleas'd at laſt,
My life not wholly uſeleſs paſt
Or to mankind or me;
Then ſhall ſuch comforts crown my end,
As thoſe, and thoſe alone, attend
Who love ſociety.

RICHMOND W——B. 1771.

EXTEMPORE LINES,

ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND, ON THE BIRTH OF A DAUGHTER.

By W. HOLLOWAY, Author of the "*Peaſant's Fate.*"

JOY to my friend, with pureſt glow!—
Such joy as ſires and huſbands know:
Let Folly laugh, let Faſhion roam;
Thy comforts ſtill be found at home:
Long may you prove a conſort's love;
Long may your children duteous prove;
Conſpiring ſtill, as on you go,
To ſmooth the paths of human woe.—
Long may the Muſe propitious ſhed
Her choiceſt flow'rs where'er you tread;
And long may HE who greets your name
Enjoy your friendſhip—and your fame!

LINES ON A BROTHER'S GRAVE.

WHY are my eyes with tears ſuffus'd?
Why throbs my aching breaſt,
When I behold a kindred grave
Invite to ſweeteſt reſt?

Is it that I am ſtill denied
This manſion of repoſe?
Is it that he, who owns this bed,
Has done with worldly woes?

No—'tis the meddler MEMORY ſtill
Paſt vivid ſcenes diſplays;
Recalls youth's ſocial hours again,
And childhood's whiter days.

Avaunt with all thy idle dreams!
No joys haſt thou to give:
Diſturber of my peace, forbear,
And let one comfort live——

SAVIOUR of men! whoſe final voice
Shall wake this ſlumbering duſt,
Teach me to look beyond the tomb,
On thee repos'd my truſt,

That we ſhall from our *Mother* Earth,
Brothers, re-born, ariſe;
And in fraternal numbers join
The anthem of the ſkies.

W. H.

A SAPPHICK ODE.

HAPPY the man who ev'ry day
Sees ſirloin on his table ſmoke;
Who undiſturb'd drives time away,
And cracks his joke;

Whoſe

Whoſe cellars always are well ſtor'd;
Whoſe doors are barr'd to none but Care;
Who ſees Mirth hover round his board,
And revel there.

Bleſt! who can unconcern'dly meet
His honeſt taylor in the face,
Not forc'd to ſneak from ſtreet to ſtreet
For hiding place;

But free from debt, from ſorrow free,
Enjoys an ever-tranquil mind;
And, if ſuch happineſs can be,
A miſtreſs kind.

Thus favour'd let me paſs my days;
And when Fate wills that I muſt die,
Let thoſe condemn who will not praiſe,
For what care I?

Dec. 1801. J. H.

EPIGRAM.

FROM THE FRENCH.

LUBIN to Chloris ſaid one day,
"To love is endleſs pain;
I fear your heart is led aſtray
By ſome more wealthy ſwain."

"To all your ills," ſaid ſhe, "I know
A cure none can excel;
If all your ills from rivals flow,
Love Lubin, and be well."

Dec. 1802. J. H.

SONNET.

LOUD roars the thunder, fierce the tempeſt blows;
Waves daſh'd on waves with harſh confuſion roll;
The tear of keen remorſe from guilt now flows,
And terror holds dominion o'er the ſoul.

And, ah! in Friendſhip's breaſt what anguiſh dwells!
When the rude ſcene with watchful eyes ſhe views;
While Fear a diſmal tale of ſhipwreck tells,
And, aided by each blaſt, her hope ſubdues.

'Tis calm, and Peace again reſumes her ſeat,
The waves no more in liquid mountains riſe;
Earth feels again the ſun's enlivening heat,
The proſpect brightens, and our terror dies.

But fear ſtill lurks in Friendſhip's anxious breaſt,
And hope alone can lull her fear to reſt.

Oct. 15, 1801. J. H.

A THUNDER-STORM.

WHAT darkneſs unuſual defaces the day,
The ſky, big with vengeance, tremendouſly low'rs!
Pale Nature, aghaſt! ſhrinks with ſilent diſmay,
Ere downward, the tempeſt indignantly pours.

The dread voice of thunder commands to prepare,
Lo! ſudden, reſiſtleſs, the dæmon deſcends;
Impelling, infuriate, a torrent of air,
Which, rapidly, frightful deſtruction extends.

The cottage and palace, the prince and the ſwain,
Alike, are expos'd to the mercileſs foe;
And ſhips, which triumphantly ride o'er the main,
Appall'd by his aſpect, re-echo with woe.

At length, by the Monarch of Nature arraign'd,
The tempeſt is call'd from the madden'd career,
And ſoon, by his mercy, ſecurely inchain'd,
The dæmon no longer impreſſes with fear.

Reading. I. V. R. S.

SONNET TO MISFORTUNE,

Suppoſed to be written by that unfortunate youthful Bard CHATTERTON, a few Moments previous to his unfortunate Exit from this Life.

BY THOMAS ENORT SMITH, OF HAMMERSMITH.

HARD-FATED Power! whoſe boſom-chilling pains
The Muſe has felt, and ſtill with anguiſh feels,
To me thou'ſt oft, with all thy luckleſs train,
Thro' many a hard-toil'd day, compaſſion been,
Forced by Neceſſity's imperious ſway—
Thy froſt-bound ſoil I've friendleſs trod alone,
Unſhelter'd too 'neath Poverty's cold zone;
Yet view'd far off, with kindly-cheering ray,
Rich Fortune's *Sun* bleſs others with its beams,
And Plenty's fruits full round them ripen fair.
But, ah! to me denied for ever ſeems
Fortune's warm ſun and Plenty's gifts to ſhare.
To its bleſt goal my ſpirit now repairs,
Tir'd of this world and all its vexing cares,

SONNET

SONNET TO CONTENT.

BY THOMAS ENORT SMITH.

FORTUNE's more partial ſmiles let others ſhare, [me;
Her liberal gifts ſhe ſtill may hold from
I only aſk ſome humble dwelling where
I may, O mild Content! o'er-ruled by thee,
Life's peace enjoy at diſtance from the crowd, [lock's ſide,
Plac'd on ſome verdant heath or hil-
Nor envy thoſe, the great and pamper'd proud,
Who ſwell Proſperity's rich golden tide.
There, O Content! my wiſhes to complete, [cell,
Let me be maſter of ſome moſs-root'd
Where Nature's charms in wild luxuriance meet, [dwell;
And all in tranquil beauty loves to
Where no ambitious thoughts my mind ſhould ſwell, [ſeat.
To gloom the ſunſhine of my ruſtic

EPITAPH

IN THE OLD CHURCH-YARD, PLYMOUTH.

GRIEVE not for me, my parents dear,
Grieve not for me, I pray;
For the thing which prov'd to be my death
I received upon the Quay.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(*Continued from Page* 388.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 23.

HIS Majeſty, having delivered the Speech from the Throne, as given in our laſt (p 385), immediately withdrew; and their Lordſhips proceeded to buſineſs; which was commenced by the Lord Chancellor reading his Majeſty's Speech, and it was repeated by the Clerk of the Houſe; who having concluded,

Lord Arden roſe to move the Addreſs. He expreſſed his ſatisfaction at the internal ſtrength and condition of the kingdom, and did not conſider that there was any thing in the late ſecret combination that could excite a ſerious alarm. The intent of the Addreſs was, to aſſure his Majeſty that the Houſe would cordially concur in promoting the various objects recommended in the Speech.

Lord Nelſon, in ſeconding the motion, took a ſhort view of the ſituation of affairs in Europe, and adverted to the importance of preſerving the honour of the country. The people, in his opinion, loved peace, but they were not afraid of war; it was neceſſary that we ſhould keep up our relations with Foreign States, and not ſuffer any one nation to ſay to another, you ſhall not trade with England. He muſt therefore thank his Majeſty for declaring that he would keep a watchful eye on the general ſituation of Europe.

The Marquis of Abercorn noticed the importance of the preſent ſubject and time; obſerving, that we ought to be alarmed at a rival whoſe hand was eternally placed on his ſword. He never thought that the preparations made by France to invade this country afforded a ſufficient reaſon for giving, as the price of peace, thoſe things which, if retained, might now have been a pledge for its continuance.

Lord Carliſle argued on the fulfilment of the prediction that he had formerly made relative to the Treaty.

The Duke of Norfolk ſpoke in favour of Peace.

Lord Grenville was convinced of the neceſſity of inquiring into the real ſituation of this country; it was evident ſhe had been gradually advancing to all the horrors of war. He proceeded to analyſe the Addreſs, and aſked, whether any ſuch vigilance as his Majeſty thought neceſſary had been exerciſed ſince the ſigning of the Treaty. He noticed the powerful influence

fluence of France in America by the acquiſition of Louiſiana, and in Europe by the Italian Republic, and the annexing of Piedmont to her territory. He condemned this country for paying no regard to the intereſts of our Ally the King of Sardania, who, when made priſoner in his capital, refuſed to join France againſt England. The attempt of France to regulate the German Indemnities was alſo another material change in the political ſituation of Europe, as that nation was ſuffered to interfere without any remonſtrance on our part. He touched on the ſtate of Switzerland, and condemned the puerile meaſures of Miniſters, who remonſtrated when it was too late, and gave orders to retain poſſeſſion of the Cape, Martinique, &c. when they had in all probability been given up; and thus, by an oſtentatious diſplay of impotent reſentment, our Government was expoſed to the ſcorn and contempt of the enemy. He concluded with obſerving, that if we had any hope, it was only to be found in the meaſures of complete preparation, and in the language of energy and deciſion held out to the enemy, not by the preſent ſervants of his Majeſty, but by that man (Mr. Pitt) to whom alone the country muſt look up for ſalvation at this awful hour.

Lord Pelham anſwered ſome of the points of Lord G.

Lord Carysfort delivered ſentiments ſimilar to thoſe of Lord G.

Lord Hobart denied that the ſyſtem of diſarming had been carried to the extent repreſented; and aſſerted that it had not laſt Seſſion been argued by Miniſters that we ought to abſtain from all interference in the affairs of the Continent. Lord G. he ſaid, did not argue fairly when he attacked Miniſters for their incapacity, becauſe, by the reſignation of his office, he had left the adminiſtration of public affairs expoſed to thoſe very men whoſe departure from office he now called for ſo loudly. The Addreſs was then agreed to *nem. dis.*

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24.

The Houſe, after going through the private buſineſs, proceeded to St. James's, with the Addreſs.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1.

Several petitions were preſented, and arrangements made relative to the hearing of appeals.

The Duke of Clarence, after a few obſervations on the inconvenience of the preſent place of aſſembly, moved, "That a Committee be appointed to take into conſideration the preſent ſituation of the Houſe, for the purpoſe of conſidering the beſt mode in which it may be rendered more commodious," &c. The Lord Chancellor obſerved that the Houſe contained ſuch a *variety of climates*, that he could not much longer exiſt in it.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3.

Lord Moira laid before the Houſe a Bill for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, which was read a firſt time. He ſaid, he did not mean to propoſe any thing relative to the Bankrupt laws. Lord M. then moved for Copies of all Inſtructions ſent to the Governors of Madras by the Eaſt-India Directors, from 1797 to 1801. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 23.

THE preliminary buſineſs having been gone through, and the Speech read.

Mr. Trench, after adverting to the acquiſition of intereſt and happineſs which the Empire had received by the Legiſlative Union, to our internal ſecurity, to the happy termination of the diſturbances in Ireland, to the improved ſtate of our commerce, and in ſhort to all the favourable points that are always amaſſed for ſuch an occaſion, moved the Addreſs, which, as uſual, was an echo of the Speech.

The motion was ſeconded by the Hon. Mr. Curzon.

Mr. Cartwright coincided with the wiſhes contained in the Speech, but could diſcover no feature of a pacific aſpect in the conduct of the Firſt Conſul. He accuſed Miniſters of being too precipitate in diſmantling their fleets and armies; he feared the conteſt muſt be renewed, and regretted the ſecedence of thoſe great talents which had ſteered this country through the ruinous conflict with which ſhe was menaced.

Sir J. Wrotteſley denied that the ſtatements of our proſperity, contained in the Speech, were well founded: affairs were far different in the diſtrict where

where he reſided: he thought Miniſters had been betrayed into a fatal ſecurity by the profeſſions of France, of whoſe arbitrary conduct he took a view, and condemned them. If any remonſtrance againſt her conduct had been made by Miniſters, he hoped it would be ſtated in exculpation of their own: he concluded with expreſſing ſentiments as to the late Miniſtry exactly ſimilar to thoſe of the Member who preceded him.

Mr. Pytches made a ſpeech, in which he did not oppoſe the Addreſs, but the ſervile ſpirit of ſuch Addreſſes in general, which were but the echoes of Miniſterial ſentiments; he adverted to all the Speeches delivered ſince the acceſſion; and conſidered the preſent as a perfect *ſalmagundi*. In one place it ſpoke of the rapid increaſe of commerce, manufactures, and connexions, as the happy reſults of peace; and in the next, it intimated a propenſity to violate peace, as the only mode to promote that proſperity. He deprecated the idea of renewing the war: and hoped that no man unſtained by Miniſterial varniſh would avow ſuch a principle in that Houſe. He reprobated the Speech as a piece of bad machinery and ſervile adulation, which every good Monarch ſhould execrate and forbid.

Mr. Fox roſe, to reply to ſome obſervations of one or two Gentlemen on the oppoſite ſide. He would give his cordial ſupport to the Addreſs, though he could not agree with ſome of its points. He denied that there were any bleſſings to be found in the meaſure of the Union. The Mover of the Addreſs had ſtated that his Majeſty recommended the approval of the plan for extending our military eſtabliſhments: Mr. F. conceived the Speech related to no ſuch eſtabliſhments but what were required for national ſecurity: he thought ſmall eſtabliſhments were beſt adapted not only for the continuance of peace, but for the better enabling us to renew the war, if neceſſary. In anſwer to the queſtion, whether we were to hold pacific language to France when ſhe had done every thing to irritate us, he expected to hear ſome particulars of the irritations in queſtion, and to have it ſhown that Miniſters had taken thoſe means to reſent them, which in fact they had neglected. He next adverted to the aſſertion of Sir J. W. reſpecting our manufactures, and conſidered it as an additional reaſon, if true, for our remaining at peace: in ſhort, he was of opinion that nothing which had paſſed ſince the concluſion of the Treaty could authoriſe us to renew the war: for, ſaid he, "If we were to renew the war with France, the moſt obvious way of carrying it on with effect would be to retake all thoſe places we have given up. Now, in my opinion, to have given up places merely to retake them, would be to place the makers of the peace, and the approvers of the peace, of whom I confeſs I am one, in the moſt fooliſh and ridiculous point Miniſters ever were placed in at any former period." He added, that he ſhould always think we were juſtified in going to war for ſome point of honour; but he was convinced there never was a period when the ſenſe of the people was ſo completely for peace as at preſent: to repreſent them as being inclined for war, was only an artifice of a combination of news-paper editors, to circulate their papers. Mr. F. continued for a length of time to ſhow the neceſſity of our remaining at peace; and as to the aggrandizement of France, he conſidered it as one of the greateſt aggravations of the public conduct of the late Miniſters: in ſhort, he was convinced that the only perſons who wiſhed for war, were the Loan-jobbers and Contractors. He particularly repeated his expreſſions uſed in the laſt Seſſion, viz. that he was happy that the peace had been made, and hoped Miniſters ſtill approved their actions. The remainder of his ſpeech was ſtrongly indicative of his wish for peace.

Mr. Canning conſidered the Addreſs to contain certain expreſſions which pledged the Houſe farther than he could wiſh. He took a view of the affairs of the Continent; and was of opinion, that though every mind was intereſted in favour of the Swiſs, yet, for ſuch a purpoſe, Government ought not to ſacrifice the honour of the country. But it became Miniſters to be watchful over the conduct of Bonaparte, who, as a Ruler of France, poſſeſſed a rooted hatred againſt the Engliſh Government and intereſts.

Lord Hawkeſbury, though he did not agree with many Members who had ſpoken, was nevertheleſs convinced

that

that we ought to look with a vigilant eye on every thing that might hereafter affect our ſituation and intereſts. He replied to the different points in the ſpeech of Mr. C. and defended the principles on which he and his colleagues had acted with reſpect to the Treaty. He did not ſee that any proſpect of ſupport preſented itſelf, if we were to recommence hoſtilities; yet, if a barrier could have been erected to the ſpirit of aggrandizement and encroachment in the affair of the Indemnities, we ſhould have neglected nothing to effect it. In his opinion, there was never any thing more unjuſt, though perhaps the execution of the plan was inevitable. He conſidered the diſpoſition of the French towards us the ſame now as it had always been, that is, that they would take the earlieſt opportunity after peace to effect a rupture. He concluded with ſtating, that it would be the ſyſtem of Miniſters to improve the peace they had made, but to look with vigilance on paſſing events.

Mr. Windham ſaid, that if the country were really in the ſtate repreſented by the Speech, he feared it was loſt for ever. He noticed the points mentioned by Mr. Fox, and touched with ſeverity on the encroachments of the French: denied the juſtice of the arguments in favour of peace, and thought that Miniſters could only ſave their characters by acting with an energy proportionate to our alarming ſituation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer conſidered the opinions of Mr. W. as calculated to throw a gloom over the public mind, and that they were totally incompatible with the real ſenſe of the country. He took a comparative view of France fourteen years ago and at the preſent period, and ſaw no ſuch vaſt alteration, as to infer that the power of France had increaſed in proportion to her dominions. He concluded with ſaying that Miniſters wiſhed for peace, but they were not afraid of war.

The Addreſs was carried *nem. con.*

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24.

After the private buſineſs of the day,

Mr. Wilberforce roſe to deliver his ſentiments on the ſubject of the Addreſs. He liked its tenor, though he thought it not right to puſh matters to extremities with regard to Continental affairs; the country had been too ready to engage in foreign connexions, and had waſted much blood and treaſure to no advantage. It was nevertheleſs deſirable to prevent the aggrandizement of France by land; and he therefore hoped we ſhould merely keep our eyes on the affairs of the Continent. Mr. W. then took a view of the gigantic ſtrides of the French ſince the ſigning of the Treaty, as well as of the principal ſpeeches which had been made on the preceding evening; after going over nearly the ſame grounds as had been purſued with reſpect to the injuſtice with which the claims of the inferior powers had been treated by France, and the little dependence we could have on the faith of that Government, as far as it related to the guarantee of different places ſtipulated in the Treaty, he ſaid, he thought that the diſpoſition of the people ought to be conſidered in preference to any other point whatever; and as their general diſpoſition was for peace, he thought it ought to be cautiouſly preſerved.

Gen Gaſcoigne hoped that the ſpirit ſhown in the debate on this ſubject would deter the Firſt Conſul from proſecuting his deſigns.

Mr. Elliot adverted to the deſtruction of kingdoms and empires by the arms of the French; and with reſpect to the late remonſtrance ſaid to have been made, he was convinced that it could not have produced any effect, unleſs we had been ready to renew the conteſt. Alluding to the conſpiracies juſt diſcovered, he was certain that any traitors here muſt have communications with Paris; but he thought mercy ought to be ſhown to ignorant men, who knew not what they did. He believed no man had voted for the peace, who did not conſider it as a mere experiment: and he concluded by ſaying, that if the ſpirit of the nation were rouſed, he ſhould be fearleſs of the ſucceſs of any war into which we might be driven.

Sir F. Burdett felt himſelf in the ſtrange predicament of approving ſome arguments on both ſides of the queſtion, and took a ſatirical view of ſome principal points urged by different Members.

Lord Temple conſidered the Addreſs to be of the ſame *milk and water* nature as the reſt of the Miniſterial compoſitions; it pledged the Houſe to nothing, and therefore he ſhould agree to it.

Gen. Maitland ſaid, our fleets and armies were not ſo far diſbanded as was ſuppoſed: we had now 48,000 ſeamen in employ; and he ſaw no reaſon that

the continuance of peace ſhould render us leſs able to renew the war.

Mr. Fox animadverted on the ſpeech of Lord Temple, and went over nearly the ſame argument as on the preceding evening.

Mr. Windham replied to Mr. Fox.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer condemned Mr. W.'s deſpondency; and in the courſe of his ſpeech, in reply to a financial queſtion by Mr. Elliot, as to what would be the economy of peace, he ſaid, that the ſaving might be twenty-five millions per annum, being nearly the difference between the expences of the laſt year of the war and a peace eſtabliſhment.

TUESDAY, NOV. 30.

Several petitions from different parts of the country were preſented, complaining of undue elections.—Leave was given for a bill to enable the Directors of the Grand Junction Canal Company to raiſe a farther ſum of money.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1.

The Secretary at War preſented the Army Eſtimates.

Gen. Gaſcoigne, after alluding to that part of the Speech which ſtated the commerce of this country to be in a moſt flouriſhing condition, moved "That there be laid before the Houſe, an account of the number of ſhips, with the amount of tonnage, and the number of men employed, who have cleared outwards, and entered inwards, from October 10, 1800, to October 10, 1801, and from that period to October 10, 1802, diſtinguiſhing Foreign from Britiſh ſhips."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that this information could not be given till the month of January; though it might be produced as far as it related to the port of London.

General Tarleton ſaid, he had reaſon to know that the commerce of this country was in as flouriſhing a ſtate as it could poſſibly be after ſo long a war.

After ſome farther converſation, the motion was negatived.

In a Committee of Supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that a ſum of 2,781,532l. 15s. 3½d. be granted to pay off Exchequer Bills, iſſued in purſuance of the 42d George III. The object of this motion was to diſcharge thoſe bills which bore an intereſt of 3½d. a day; the other Exchequer Bills only bore an intereſt of 3d. per day. The motion was agreed to.

Sir P. Stephens moved the following reſolutions, which were agreed to, viz.

"That 50,000 men ſhould be employed for the ſea ſervice, for the year 1803, including 12,000 marines.

"That a ſum of 1,202,500l. be granted for wages for the ſaid 50,000 men, for thirteen lunar months, at the rate of 1l. 17s. per month, per man.

"That a ſum of 1,235,000l. be granted for victuals for the ſaid men, for thirteen lunar months, at the rate of 1l. 18s. per month per man.

"That a ſum of 1,950,000l. be granted for wear and tear of the ſhips on board of which the ſaid men are to be employed, for thirteen lunar months, at 3l. per man per month.

"That a ſum of 162,500l. be granted for ordnance ſtores, for the ſea ſervice, for the ſaid ſhips, at the rate of 2s. per man per month"

Mr. Corry, after ſhowing the neceſſity of enabling the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to give orders for the enrolment of the Militia, moved "That the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury of Ireland be authoriſed to advance the ſum of 40,000l. to defray the expence of raiſing the Militia of Ireland, &c. &c. Agreed to.

THURSDAY, DEC. 2.

On the vote for 50,000 ſeamen being brought up,

Mr. T. Grenville condemned the novel and unprecedented mode now adopted, of calling for ſuch a number of men in time of peace, without any explanation why they were voted; this was the more ſingular, becauſe the late Speech from the Throne was of a warlike nature. In June, when 70,000 men were voted, the Miniſter expreſſed his belief that the next vote would only be for 30,000; the Houſe ought, therefore, to know the grounds of the vote they were about to give. Mr. G. then took a view of the relative ſituation of Europe, and the ſtate of the navy of the different Powers, and expreſſed ſome alarm for the ſafety of our Weſt India poſſeſſions: in ſhort, from the preponderating power of France, he could not conſider our ſituations in the Eaſt as perfectly ſecure; but as it had been ſaid that this country could have no apprehenſion from the Navy of France, he concluded with wiſhing to know what was the object of the preſent Vote?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the conduct of Miniſters, and entered into a juſtification of the meaſure in queſtion. He obſerved that 45,000 men were voted as the Peace Eſtabliſhment in 1793; the object of the preſent vote was, to continue the number for the enſuing year; and the Military Eſtabliſhment

was

was intended to be much larger than at any former period, becauſe it was thought, that in order to preſerve tranquility, a defenſive ſyſtem ſhould be adopted. The Miniſter then adverted to the naval ſituation of France and Holland, and drew a favourable picture of our force at ſea. He poſitively contradicted the rumour of 27 ſail of the line having left Toulon, a rumour which, he ſaid, muſt have originated in the worſt of motives. He then took a comparative view of the navies of the Continental Powers, and that of Great Britain*. From this compariſon, it appeared that we had an exceſs, above the combined force, of 60 ſail of the line. In ſhort, the reaſon of ſo large a Vote, was the anxiety of Miniſters to be prepared for difficulties, though he did not conſider the preſent as the permanent Peace Eſtabliſhment.

Sir S. Smith thought that the Dock-yards ought to be manned as well as the Navy; and alluded to the circumſtances of the diſcharge of a number of artificers, who might enter into foreign ſervice. He made ſome humane remarks on the diſcharge of ſeamen, by which they were left to become beggars. He then depicted with great feeling, the preſent diſtreſs of hundreds who had applied to him. After ſtating his want of confidence in the pacific intentions of the French, and touching on ſeveral other points connected with the ſubject, particularly on one relative to the ſale of places of truſt in this country, he concluded by concurring in the Vote.

Mr. Sturges went nearly over the ſame ground as Mr. Grenville. The Reſolutions were agreed to.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3.

The Iriſh Militia Bill, and Ordnance Eſtimates were brought up.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to move different Reſolutions; among others was one for a grant of 5,000,000l. on Exchequer Bills. From his obſervations, it appeared, that at preſent the amount of the outſtanding Bills is 15,080,000l. and the preſent amount of the Navy Debt is 4,500,000l. a reduction of full one-half ſince the Peace; after alluding to a plan under conſideration, relative to Exchequer Bills, he concluded with moving that the ſum of 5,000,000l. be raiſed by Loan and Exchequer Bills, for the ſervice of the year 1803, and intimated that this day ſe'nnight he ſhould move for a ſum of 4,000,000l. to be raiſed on the growing produce of the country.

MONDAY, DEC. 6.

Several Accounts were laid before the Houſe, and Petitions preſented.

Mr. Blackburne preſented a Petition from Middleſex, from W. Mainwaring, Eſq. complaining of partiality in the Sheriffs, Rawlins and Cox, as Returning Officers, during the late election; and alſo of corrupt practices being employed on the election; which was ordered to be taken into conſideration on the 12th of April.

Mr. Vanſittart moved to bring in a bill to amend an Act of the 41ſt George III. which related to Navy Bills, which were circulating at an intereſt of 3½d per cent. per diem. The reaſon of this motion was, he ſaid, that the flouriſhing ſtate of the country enabled Government to circulate Exchequer Bills and other ſecurities at a leſs intereſt, by which a ſaving of 90,000l. a year would be made to the publick. Leave was given.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7.

Election Petitions for a number of places were preſented and ſeveral bills read.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.

After the private buſineſs of the day had been diſcuſſed.

The Secretary at War, in the Committee of Supply, ſubmitted the propoſed Military Eſtabliſhment for the enſuing year: he admitted that the Eſtimates preſented the details of a Military Eſtabliſhment, greater, both with reſpect to the number of men, and the expence that would be incurred, than any which had ever been maintained by this country in a period of peace, but it was evident that a larger eſtabliſhment was neceſſary in the preſent poſture of affairs; for the overgrown power of France had now realiſed all the dreams of of Louis XIV. The Secretary then took a view of the power of France at the commencement of the preſent year, the total amount of which, it appears, was 930,000 men from which we were compelled to keep up a much larger force than in any preceding period of peace. He then proceeded to anſwer ſome objections which had before been made relative to our eſtab-

* The total number of Ships in commiſſion, is 38 of the line, 13 of 50 guns, 107 frigates, and 143 ſloops. There are in ordinary at the different ports, 134 of the line, 12 of 50, 103 frigates, and 75 ſloops.

liſhment, and denied that there was any danger to be apprehended, in a conſtitutional view, from the intended number of the military. The force intended to be kept up was then explained by the Secretary; and from ſome economical arrangements, it appeared that nearly 50,000l. per year would be ſaved to the publick: he admitted that there would be ſome difference between the preſent ſtatement and the Abſtract (given below*), but from the particulars of his ſtatement, it reſulted that the whole of the expence that would be incurred for the Army for the enſuing year would be, as appeared by the Eſtimate, 5,270,000l. and together with ſome neceſſary additions, it would fall within five millions and a half: this was leſs than the expence of the preſent year by 2,070,000l. and leſs than that of the laſt year of war by 10,130,000l. In ſhort, it appeared from the remainder of the Secretary's ſtatements, that our united force would be (excluſive of the Army of India) upwards of 200,000 men: this he thought a refutation of the charges of timidity, &c. made againſt Miniſters, and concluded with moving the firſt Reſolution.

Mr. Banks made a ſpeech of ſome length, the tenor of which was, that if we were quiet and contented at home, it was not half a million of men on the oppoſite coaſt that ought to ſtrike a panic amongſt us.

Sir W. W. Wynne thought that the Militia-men ought not to be diſcharged before the termination of the period for which they were enliſted.

Sir F. Coote conſidered the propoſed

* ABSTRACT of the ESTIMATES of ARMY SERVICES for 1803.

		CHARGE.		
	Numbers.	*For Great Britain.*	*For Ireland.*	*Total.*
1. Guards, Garriſons, &c.	66,574	1,474,664 13 3	848,035 7 0	2,322,700 0 3
2. Forces in the Plantations, &c.	37,778	1,129,976 19 4	— — —	1,129,976 19 4
3. India Forces	22,814	518,653 11 4	— — —	518,653 11 4
4. Troops and Companies for recruiting ditto	546	28,632 17 8	— — —	28,632 17 8
5. Recruiting and Contingencies	—	80,000 0 0	93,341 7 0	173,341 7 0
6. General and Staff Officers, with a State of the Particulars of the Charge	—	35,063 0 5	23,405 0 5	58,468 0 10
7. Offices	—	120,719 11 3	6,793 8 6	127,512 19 9
8. Allowance to Innkeepers, Beer-money, and Allowances to Men on a March in Ireland	—	155,000 0 0	45,645 1 3	200,645 1 3
9. Half Pay	—	297,000 0 0	61,152 10 11	358,152 10 11
10. Ditto, for the American Forces	—	52,000 0 0	— — —	52,000 0 0
11. Ditto, for the Scotch Brigade	—	1,000 0 0	— — —	1,000 0 0
12 Widows' Penſions	—	20,883 16 0	6,000 0 0	26,883 16 0
13. Volunteer Corps	—	40,000 0 0	59,169 4 8	99,169 4 8
14. Barrack Department	—	293,667 0 0	219 773 7 10	513 440 7 10
15. Foreign Corps	5,168	159,672 1 11	— — —	159,672 1 11
16. Medicines, Bedding, &c.	—	— — —	18,461 10 10	18,461 10 10
	132,880	4,406,933 11 2	1,381,776 18 5	5,788,710 9 7
Deduct the India Forces	22,814	518,653 11 4	— — —	518,653 11 4
	110,066	3,888,279 19 10	— — —	5,270,056 18 3

force

force to be neceſſary, from prudential motives.

Lord Temple ſaid, he could not oppoſe the motion, on account of the exceſs of force it propoſed, becauſe he was convinced that the ruling paſſion of France was to deſtroy this country. But the Houſe might be voting an immenſe eſtabliſhment without the leaſt information concerning the real nature of it: he thought it incumbent on Miniſters to explain why they were now propoſing this eſtabliſhment, when they had been following a ſyſtem of reduction all the ſummer: he then proceeded to cenſure the conduct of Miniſters on this and other points, and concluded with obſerving, that it was on the neceſſity of granting great ſupplies that he grounded his aſſent to the preſent vote.

Gen. Maitland paid ſome high compliments to the Secretary at War for his judicious ſpeech; thought the preparations we were making juſt and neceſſary, and ſuch as our anceſtors would have made under ſimilar circumſtances.

General Tarleton regarded the preſent as a vote for the ſecurity of the country; and though he had voted againſt the war conſcientiouſly, he voted for the preſent eſtabliſhment from a conviction of its neceſſity.

Mr. Archdall animadverted on the conduct of France; and thought, that if we are doomed to fall after our exertions and advantages, we need not be aſhamed of our deſtruction.

Mr. Whitbread adverted to the indeciſion of Miniſters, and thought that the only point with regard to France that was worthy of our attention, was her political power; yet he did not ſee how the preſent vote tended to diminiſh that tremendous power. He ſaid, he ſhould delight to ſee the Government of this country placed in the hands of one of his friends, who would conduct it to the higheſt pitch of political happineſs.

The Hon. D Ryder defended the conduct of Mr. Pitt, and approved of the eſtabliſhment in queſtion.

Mr. Sheridan, in his uſual ſtrain of ſatire, thought it incumbent on him to prove to the people, that none of their Members were ſcrambling for power or emolument, but only differing as to the beſt means of providing for the ſecurity of the country: in obſerving on the ſpeech of Mr. Banks, he felt ſurpriſed that any man could doubt of the danger in which we are placed, who had viewed the map of Europe. "I cannot (ſaid Mr. S.) bring myſelf to think that the inſatiable ambition of the Firſt Conſul, aiming at univerſal dominion, would very willingly leave the fraction that now belongs to England. His power and his inclination muſt neceſſarily be progreſſive. France is by no means what it was under the ſceptre of the Bourbons. They had ſome regard to hereditary ſucceſſion, and the various relations compoſed with it: but Bonaparte is under the moral and phyſical neceſſity of coming to an agreement with his ſubjects, that he will make them *Maſters of the World*, if they will but conſent to be *his Slaves*." He proceeded to comment at length on the ſpeeches of moſt of the Members who had ſpoken in the preſent debate, and on thoſe who perſevered in the war againſt Mr. Fox's warning voice, and concluded with declaring his opinion, that this great country had no retreat in inſignificance, and that if we were reluctantly compelled into a war, we ſhould purſue it with vigour and effect, or reſolve to periſh in the ſacred flame, with glory and with honour.

Mr. Canning complimented Mr. Sheridan, and paſſed an eulogium on Mr. Pitt. The debate continued till half paſt three o'clock in the morning, in the courſe of which, Mr. Fox ſpoke, and was anſwered by Mr. Windham.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in anſwer to ſome queſtions put during the debate, ſtated, that circumſtances had ariſen ſince the ſigning of the Definitive Treaty, which tended to ſupport the opinion in favour of large eſtabliſhments; but that from the flouriſhing ſtate of the revenue during the two laſt quarters, there was every reaſon to believe that the means would ariſe from it of defraying all expences.

THURSDAY, DEC. 9.

The Iriſh Militia Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

Mr. Vanſittart moved for an account of money paid to the King's Houſehold, and not provided for by Parliament.—Agreed to.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

On the Report of the Reſolutions of Wedneſday night being brought up,

Mr. T. Grenville recalled the attention of the Houſe to the grounds he before ſubmitted, againſt voting for 50,000 ſeamen; he argued at ſome length to ſhow the neceſſity of an explanation from Miniſters, why this force was required: he next took a view of the different ſpeeches made the preceding evening, entered largely

largely into a defence of the conduct of the late Miniſters, condemned Continental alliances, and ſincerely hoped that Mr. Pitt would ſoon be reſtored to power.

Lord Hawkeſbury replied to Mr. Grenville, and entered, as uſual, into a defence of the conduct of Miniſters; in the courſe of his ſpeech, he touched on all the points adduced by Mr. Grenville, admitted the right of Parliament to control him and his colleagues; and cloſed with expreſſing the wiſh of Miniſters to ſubmit to the opinion of the Houſe.

Sir F. Burdett, in delivering his opinion on the ſubject before the Houſe, thought we ought to abſtain, as much as poſſible, from all Continental Alliances; he was ſurpriſed to hear the return of Mr. Pitt wiſhed for; touched on the old grounds of the neceſſity of a reform in our ſolitary cell ſyſtem; and concluded with his opinion, that the great power of France would ſpeedily fall.

Mr. Browne, Mr. Calcraft, and Dr. Lawrence, delivered their ſentiments.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obſerved, that there ſeemed to be a ſyſtematic determination to impreſs an opinion, that Miniſters had compromiſed the character, and tarniſhed the honour, of the Country. He conſidered the arguments that had been uſed as a proof of the neceſſity of the vote.

Mr. Fox ſpoke in refutation of the Chancellor, but regretted the aggrandiſement of France.

After ſeveral other Members had delivered their opinions, the Report was read and agreed to.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10.

A number of Petitions were preſented, and ſome private buſineſs diſcuſſed.

Capt. Markham gave notice, that on Monday he ſhould move for leave to bring in a Bill for appointing a Committee to enquire into abuſes in the Navy.

The Attorney General moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the more eaſy tranſportation of felons; the Bill was read.

FINANCE.—The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for the Amount of the Produce of the Permanent Taxes for the year 1802. He then obſerved, that he had appriſed the Houſe of his intention to move for granting 4,000,000l. on the growing produce of the Conſolidated Fund: he did this on the probability of our being in a proſperous ſituation, and alſo in an embarraſſed one; for in conſequence of the increaſe in our revenue, there might be a larger ſum in the Exchequer than that for which credit had been taken by Government, and without permiſſion of Parliament, this redundance could not be applied to the public ſervice. Up to the 5th of April, 1803, he had taken credit for 4,500,000l. as the growing produce of the Conſolidated Fund. On the 5th of October, it had amounted to 3,800,000l. ſo that there would be a conſiderable ſurplus; and as the Houſe would doubtleſs vote the ſupplies of the year, he thought proper to lay before them the ſtate of our finance, previous to Chriſtmas. Before producing the Ways and Means, he adverted to the arrangements of the preſent year. A capital of 97,000,000l. had been provided for; the Income Tax was mortgaged for 56,000,000l. which, together with intereſt, loan, &c. amounted to the ſtock of 97,000,000l. above mentioned, the intereſt of which was 3,100,000l. He now admitted the charge that had been made againſt him, of having laid on more taxes than were required; the ſtatement, however, he had formerly made, had been realized, namely, that the produce of the laſt year would not be ſhort of 4,000,000l.; for the firſt quarter's taxes had amounted to 1,170,000l. In the courſe of the current year 18,000,000l. of unfunded debt had been taken out of the market by Government; and he was able to ſtate, that the grants of laſt year, with the exception of the Army Extraordinaries, would be ſufficient to provide for all the ſervices of the year. The exceſs in the Army Extraordinaries would probably be more than 1,000,000l. but he had the ſatisfaction to ſtate, that the whole amount of the Army Extraordinaries of the next year are not likely to be half the amount of thoſe of the current year. The Navy Debt had been reduced one half, from 9,000,000l. to 4 500,000l. The Unfunded Debt, at the commencement of the laſt Seſſion, amounted to 37,377,260l. The preſent Unfunded Debt was 19,580,000l. including 4,500,000l. the amount of the Navy Debt for the year; but he was not able to ſtate this with

Pre-

preciſion, the returns having been made up only to Michaelmas. Of this Unfunded Debt, 15,800,000l. conſiſted of Exchequer Bills, but of theſe 9 0,000l. was provided out of the Land and Malt, and 3,000,000l. on which no intereſt is paid, nor are they in the market, being a payment made by the Bank on account of the renewal of its Charter. He then came to the ſtatement of the Supply for the year, and the Ways and Means for raiſing it. He took a view of the Army and Navy Eſtimates, from which it appeared, that the total ſum voted for the Army was 7,500,000l.; for the Navy, conſiſting of 50,000 men, at 7l. per month, the Extraordinaries, Ship-building Charges, &c. made the ſum for the enſuing year 6,669,378l. After enumerating the items, he preſented the following as the whole of the Supplies:

Navy, 50,000 men, at 7l. per man, 4,550,000l. Ordinary and Extraordinary, 1,218,238l. Building, &c. 901,140l.—Army, 5,500,000l. Extraordinaries (including Surplus Extraordinaries 1802), 2,000,000l. Ordnance, 787,947l. Corn Bounties, 524,573l.—Miſcellaneous, England and Ireland, 1,000,000l. Iriſh Permanent Grants, 363,339l. To be contributed jointly between England and Ireland *, 16,845,237l.

England's Separate Charges.—To pay off Exchequer Bills on Aids, 1801, 2,781,000l. To pay off Exchequer Bills on Aids, 1803, (Bank), 1,500,000l. Repayment to India Company, 1000,000l. Intereſt on Exchequer Bills, Diſcount, &c. 600,000l. Reduction National Debt, 100,000l. Total Supplies, 22,826,237l.

From the ſtatement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it appeared that there was to be made to the Eaſt India Company a repayment of a ſum advanced by them, and on which there was an Account between them and Government, ariſing out of advances made by the Company to carry on military efforts in India, and on which the Company would have a ſubſtantial demand on Government to the amount of one million. He then expreſſed his conviction of the propriety of what he had formerly urged, viz. that proviſion ſhould be made for the permanent charges of the country, out of a permanent revenue, that our revenue ſhould be raiſed to our expenditure, and our expenditure not be accommodated to our revenue; but he added, that he had not felt it neceſſary to make any propoſition for increaſing our permanent burthens; nor did he think ſuch a meaſure would be neceſſary in the preſent Seſſion. He truſted there would be no glut of Exchequer Bills in the market; and to prevent which, he ſhould, at an advanced period of the Seſſion, propoſe to fund from ſix to eight millions of Exchequer Bills, if that operation could be made on advantageous terms; but if not, a Loan muſt be provided to that amount. But he was not aware, there would be any difficulty in the operation of funding the Bills. After adverting to our rapid and increaſing proſperity, he proceeded to ſtate the Ways and Means for raiſing the Supply. They were, the Land and Malt 2,750,000l. The Surplus of the Conſolidated Fund, nearly double that of the laſt year, amounted to 6,500,000l. The Exchequer Bills 11,000,000l. and the Lottery 500,000l. making together, 20,750,000l. a ſum which was greater than the Supplies voted. So that the amount of the Ways and Means was 20,750,000l. He then ſtated the amount of our Exports and Imports, by which a great increaſe appeared to have taken place ſince the concluſion of the Peace. It alſo appeared that the number of ſhips cleared outwards and entered inwards in the year 1801, were 1762, and the amount of the tonnage was 41,851 tons. In 1802, the number of ſhips was 2469, and the amount of the tonnage was 574,000. The number of Britiſh Seamen in 1801, was 23,096; and in 1802, it was 33,740l.—The number of Foreign Ships had decreaſed in proportion to the increaſe of the Britiſh, namely, from 3,85 to 1149. He then concluded with expreſſing his extreme ſatisfaction at being enabled to prove the fallacy of the predictions that had been made relative to the deficiency that would

* Two ſeventeenths of the above ſum of 16,845,237l. are to be contributed by Ireland, 1,981,792l.—Add for Ireland two ſeventeenths of 1,200 401l. for Civil Liſt, and other Charges on the Conſolidated Fund, not relating to the Public Debt, 141,223l. On Account of Ireland, 2,123,015l. and on Account of England, 20,703,222l.

take

take place in the Revenue immediately after the Peace. The ſtatement of the ſituation of this Country muſt be intereſting to the Continent, for it could not be ſuppoſed that what we gain by trade, is loſt to others. Alluding to the National Debt, he obſerved, that at the preſent time, while the charge for the intereſt of the Debt is 18,000,000l. the ſum applicable to the reduction of the Debt is 6,000,000l. He next touched on the flouriſhing ſituation of Ireland, which he attributed to the incorporation of the two kingdoms: it appeared that in Auguſt laſt, the Revenue of Ireland was increaſed by 900,000l. He concluded with paſſing ſome high encomiums on the financial abilities of his predeceſſor, to whoſe wiſdom he attributed the preſent enviable ſtate of the Country.

The Reſolutions were agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received on Monday. The Chancellor then gave notice, that he ſhould on Monday move for 1,500,000l. to make good ſums advanced by the Bank, &c.—The Indemnity Bill was read a third time and paſſed.—Adjourned till Monday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, DECEMBER 6.

LORD WHITWORTH'S preſentation to the Firſt Conſul on the 5th inſt. was marked with the moſt diſtinguiſhed honours. He was received with every poſſible attention which could be paid to the repreſentative of the Britiſh Sovereign. There were no leſs than eighty foreigners preſented the ſame day, among whom were thirty-two Engliſh; but the Engliſh Ambaſſador occupied nearly the whole of the Firſt Conſul's care and reſpect; and the Chief Magiſtrate of the French Republic ſeemed particularly anxious to give the moſt public and ſatisfactory proofs of his ſincere deſire to preſerve unimpaired the eſtabliſhed relations of peace and amity between the two countries.

At this audience Lord Whitworth preſented his Letters of Credence in the quality of Ambaſſador from his Britannic Majeſty. Mr. Merry, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majeſty, preſented his Letters of Recall, and had his audience of leave. The Marquis de Gallo preſented his Letters of Credence in quality of Miniſter from the King of the Two Sicilies to the Preſident of the Italian Republic. Citizen Ferreri d'Alaſſio preſented his Letters of Credence in his quality of Miniſter Plenipotentiary form the Ligurian Republic.

On the morning of the 1ſt inſt. the Conſcripts of the 6th Diſtrict aſſembled at the Mayoralty Houſe to draw lots. A quarrel took place among them; the guard on duty endeavoured to appeaſe the tumult, but only received abuſe. The diſpute grew warmer. The Conſcripts barricaded themſelves, placing boards between them and the guard. A patrole of the 9th Dragoons coming up, were aſſailed by vollies of ſtones. The Dragoons diſmounted, forced the barricade, and arreſted theſe diſturbers of the peace. In the affray one perſon received a wound from a ſword, of which he is ſince dead; and ſeveral others were wounded. Twenty-three of the moſt refractory were ſent to priſon. On the following day the Conſcripts again drew lots, and every thing paſſed off quietly.—*Moniteur.*

Navigation from Havre and Rouen to Paris.—Among the projects of amelioration that now occupy the attention of the French Government, is that of facilitating the tranſport of goods, by multiplying the means of interior navigation. This conſiſts in eſtabliſhing more regular modes of conveyance on rivers already navigable, or in digging canals. For accompliſhing, in part, the former of theſe objects, a company has been formed in Paris, under the firm of G. Mioche and Co. who propoſe to keep veſſels regularly employed in tranſporting goods from Havre and Rouen to Paris. But, to effect this purpoſe, they require a capital of 300,000 francs, with which they engage, by the beginning of the autumn, 1803, to put at leaſt twenty veſſels, of from 100 to 120 tons burthen, in activity. To eſtabliſh the neceſſary fund, this company has opened a ſubſcription, dividing the whole into ſixty ſhares of 5000 francs each, of which they themſelves are to take ten. The Firſt Conſul has ſubſcribed as an individual. The company promiſes thirty per cent. profit to the ſubſcribers, which they undertake

dertake to prove in an incontestable manner. The possibility of establishing a navigation between Paris and the sea is no longer considered as dubious. Experiments made on different occasions particularly by Le Saumon (a vessel of the Republic), La Ballondre, and La Parisienne, prove, that vessels of a hundred or a hundred and fifty tons, decked, and able to keep the sea, can sail, with a full cargo, from Havre to Paris, generally for nine months in the year.

Citizen Coquebert has lately communicated to the Philomatic Society of Paris a very simple process for taking a copy of a recent manuscript. The process is the more interesting, as it requires neither machine nor preparation, and may be employed in any situation. It consists in putting a little sugar into common writing ink, and with this the writing is executed upon common paper, sized as usual: when a copy is required, *unsized* paper is taken, and lightly moistened with a sponge. The wet paper is then applied to the writing, and a flat-iron (such as is used by the laundresses) of a moderate heat, being lightly passed over the unsized paper, the copy is immediately produced.

Citizen Olivari, a natural philosopher, lately went from Paris to Orleans, where he pledged himself to the inhabitants to ascend in a Montgolfier; he tried, for two successive days, to fill his balloon, but failed both times. On the third experiment (Saturday last), however, he launched into the regions of the air at half past twelve P. M. and at one his corpse fell in the Commune of Fleury, about three miles from Orleans.

A Letter from Calais informs us, that M. Otto arrived there on the 5th inst. after a favourable passage of three hours. On his landing, all the Constituted Authorities, the Mayor, the Commissary General, the Governor, and the Commissary of the Marine, went to the Hotel to present him with their respects: he was then invited to a public ceremonial dinner; and in the evening the Theatre opened on the occasion. After the performance of the first piece, several songs, testifying the gratitude of the French People for the exertions of M. Otto, in the late negociation for the Peace, were executed on the stage, amid the unanimous acclamations of a crowded audience.

General Menou is going to replace General Jourdan in Piedmont, as Administrator-General. The latter will take his seat in the Council of State.

Intelligence has been received, by way of Leghorn, of the death of Prince Joseph Benedictus Marie Placidus, Savoy, brother to his Sardinian Majesty. The event took place at Satari, in the island of Sardinia, of which he was Governor, on the 29th of October. He was thirty-six years old.

Accounts from Egypt state, that the Pacha at Cair, who has assumed the title of Viceroy, is fortifying the Palace which General Bonaparte formerly occupied, under the apprehension of being besieged by the Beys, who are in possession of all Upper Egypt, and are advancing towards the Pyramids. They have beaten the Viceroy's troops in five encounters. The English are still at Alexandria, where General Stuart commands with 4000 men. The greatest misunderstanding prevails between the English and the Turks. The Turks have 3000 men at Damietta, 2000 at Rosetta, and 20 000 at Cairo.

The Consular Representative, Moreau St. Mery, has received the homage of a deputation from the Citizens of Placentia. He assured them, that the only object which the First Consul had in annexing their country to France, was to make them happy. The Marquis de Venturia, though acting under the express orders of the King of Etruria, has been prevented by the interposition of the French Resident, from carrying off the library and other moveables of the late Duke of Parma.

A Note has been addressed to the Dey of Algiers, and all his Commanders, by the Grand Seignior: it states the complaints of the French against Algiers, and enjoins immediate harmony with France. The Captain Pacha has sent letters of a similar tendency to the Algerine Government.

ALGIERS, *Nov.* 8.—It will be recollected that, on the 8th of May, the Algerines took a Portuguese frigate. The officers, who were received into the houses of the different Consuls, have been taken from thence within a month, and compelled to labour in the most severe manner. The Grandees of the Regency, and the Corps of Rais, had made representations to the Dey without success. The French Commissary at length complained in favour of the Portuguese officers. He represented that all the usual laws were violated with regard to them, and that the Dey had himself complained, that at Naples his Rais were

obliged to work. The Dey replied, that he would always be happy to do any thing that ſhould be agreeable to the Firſt Conſul's agent; but that in the preſent caſe he had ſtrong reaſons, known only to himſelf, for treating the Portugueſe as he had done.

Yeſterday, at three quarters paſt eleven in the morning, the horizon being very cloudy, the air hot, and the ſea ſomewhat agitated by a light ſouth wind, a dreadful earthquake was felt here. The ſhock was ſo violent that every one thought, for more than forty ſeconds, he ſhould be buried under the wreck of the houſes vertically deſtroyed. A great number of inhabitants hurried through the city gates. Several houſes were damaged; almoſt all have crevices. At ſix leagues from Algiers, on the ſide of Belida, a village of 20 houſes was deſtroyed, and all its inhabitants periſhed. The Aga went out with his troops to proceed to the ſpot. Two Engliſh ſail of the line felt the ſhock ſtrongly at thirty miles from land. Several ſhocks were again felt in the night and on the morning of the 8th. All the European families are encamped in the fields under tents.

Letters from Hamburgh ſtate, that the Magiſtrates of that city took poſſeſſion, on the 3d inſtant, at the deſire of the French Miniſter, of the Cathedral and dependencies belonging to the Chapter of Bremen, ſubject to his Britannic Majeſty, in his quality of Elector of Hanover. The Dean and Canons of the Chapter are to preſerve their revenues for life.

From Holland we learn, that a fortnight ſince there had been preſented to the Batavian Government an Addreſs ſubſcribed by 50 merchants of Amſterdam, praying that the law of the 26th of February laſt, prohibiting the importation and ſale of Engliſh and other foreign manufactures, after the firſt of January next, ſhould not be carried into execution. No arrangement has yet taken place upon this intereſting ſubject.

On the 14th of June a Convention was ſigned at Berlin, between Pruſſia and the Batavian Republic, in virtue of which his Pruſſian Majeſty renews, in favour of Holland, the ſovereignty of Sawenger, Huiſſen, and Malbourg.

In a Treaty ſigned at Paris on the 19th of Auguſt, 1798, between Citizen Talleyrand, on the part of the French Government, and Meſſrs. Zeltner and Jenner, on the part of the Helvetic Government, there is the following article:

Art. 3. The French Republick guarantees the Independence of the Helvetic Republick, and the unity of its Government. And in caſe that the Oligarchy ſhould attempt to overturn the actual Government of Helvetia, the French Republick engages, on the requiſition of the Helvetic Republick, to give it every kind of aſſiſtance, and to reſiſt the attacks of its internal and external enemies.

BERNE, *Dec.* 3.—The activity of the meaſures adopted to re-eſtabliſh order in the ſmall Cantons, where freſh troubles had broken out, has been happily ſucceſsful. Tranquility is perfectly reſtored in that country; yet the marching of French troops thither continues.—The Helvetic Government has received the official intelligence from its Envoy at Ratiſbon, that the preliminary negociations have already been ſet on foot reſpecting the indemnities claimed by Switzerland for the loſs of its poſſeſſions in Germany, which promiſe complete ſucceſs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Oct.* 26.—The differences between the Engliſh and the Turks, at Alexandria, have riſen to ſuch a height, that the Engliſh General has demanded certain forts, which had been reſigned to the Turks, to be put again into his poſſeſſion. The Turks refuſe to yield to his demand. The Engliſh are, however, ſtill ſecurely maſters of Alexandria.

BUCHAREST, *Oct.* 27.—Yeſterday, between twelve and one o'clock, this city was throwr into the greateſt conſternation by an earthquake. The ſhocks, which ſucceeded each other for ten minutes and a half, were ſo violent, that almoſt all the chimnies were thrown down; ſeveral houſes and ſome churches alſo tumbled to pieces; that of St. Nicholas, and the famous tower of Goltza, are nothing but heaps of ruins. The earth burſt open at ſeveral times, and a greeniſh water, which diffuſed a ſulphurous odour throughout the whole city, ſpouted up through the fiſſures. At five o'clock the phenomenon was renewed, but the ſhocks were leſs violent, and occaſioned no damage. Notwithſtanding the great number of edifices thrown down, during the firſt commotion, no perſons have periſhed, except a Jeweſs and her child, and two others. Prince Yſpilanti, the new Hoſpodar of Wallachia, had juſt arrived;

rived; he had gone to church to offer up his prayers, and the moſt violent ſhocks were felt juſt at the moment when he was about to kiſs the Goſpel.

VIENNA, *Nov.* 20.—According to the laſt intelligence from the frontiers of Turkey, the earthquake of the 26th of October has occaſioned more ravage than announced by the firſt reports—a great many people muſt have periſhed in conſequence of this diſaſter. Theſe ravages have extended as far as Conſtantinople. Between Siliſtria and Roſtock a conſiderable track of land has been entirely ſwallowed up, and transformed into a lake. A mountain has had a ſimilar fate; before it ſunk down, a water ſomewhat like milk ſpouted up from it. The towns of Krajowa and Widdin have ſuſtained conſiderable damage. The caſtle of Bucharelt, which was built by the Romans, preſents nothing but ruins. The Prince and the inhabitants quitted the town, and are encamped in the plain. This phenomenon is aſcribed by naturaliſts to the exceſſive heat which took place laſt ſummer.

VIENNA, *Nov.* 24.—We have received here from Peterwarradin, news of the earthquake which was felt at Conſtantinople. The firſt reports were exaggerated, but it is not the leſs true that Conſtantinople has experienced a violent ſhock. The letters from Peterwarradin are in ſubſtance as follows: "The earthquake felt here, and throughout Syrmium, on the 26th of October laſt, extended throughout Servia, Boſnia, and the other Turkiſh provinces, to the banks of the Black Sea. It was very violent at Conſtantinople. The greater part of the houſes ſituated in the neighbourhood of the Seraglio, and a great part of the buildings and moſques in the ſuburb Galata, have been thrown down. The earthquake laſted more than thirty minutes. The rocking and ſhocks were continual; the Seraglio was ſhaken, and ſuffered much. The Grand Seignior fled to the principal moſque, formerly the church of Saint Sophia, whither the people repaired *en maſſe*, becauſe that moſque is deemed indeſtructible."—A freſh incident has occurred, which gives riſe to many rumours. The union of the Dutchy of Parma to France, though it was eaſy to foreſee it, has produced nevertheleſs a ſtrong ſenſation. Our Court claims that Sovereignty in virtue of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which eſtabliſhes in favour of the Houſe of Auſtria the reverſion of Parma and Placenza. How could Spain give to another Power territories which had devolved to Auſtria by an anterior Treaty? It is hoped that the Imperial Court will receive an indemnity from France.

VIENNA, *Nov.* 29.—The brother of Prince Ruſpoli reſides here. He has received from England letters from the Prince, who was nominated by the Pope to the dignity of Grand Maſter of Malta. Prince Ruſpoli, by theſe letters, ſignifies to his brother his refuſal of that dignity, and explains the reaſons why he refuſes it.

His Imperial Majeſty has again given orders to reduce his army to the meaſure of the peace eſtabliſhment.

RATISBON, *Dec.* 2.—The Imperial Plenipotentiary has not yet acceded to the definitive Concluſum of the Deputation. That acceſſion will probably not take place until the intereſts of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany have been finally arranged.

Five women were lately tried at Patna, in Hindoſtan, on charges of Sorcery, and, being found guilty, were put to death. The Governor General, on being informed of the circumſtance, ordered all the principal perſons who compoſed the tribunals to be apprehended, and arraigned before the Circuit Court of Patna, on charges of the murder of theſe women, and the Court adjudged them to ſuffer death. It appeared, however, that this cuſtom had prevailed time immemorial; ſeveral of the witneſſes remembered numerous inſtances of perſons having been put to death by the Brahmans for ſorcery, and one of them in particular proved that his own mother had been tried and executed as a witch—the Government, therefore, pardoned the offenders; but, to prevent the recurrence of circumſtances ſo diſgraceful to humanity, a Proclamation has been iſſued, declaring, that any one forming a tribunal for the trial of perſons charged with witchcraft, or aiding or encouraging in any act to deprive ſuch perſons of life, ſhall be deemed guilty of murder, and ſuffer the penalty attached to that offence.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER 22.

THE Dutch ſhip the Vryheid, from Amſterdam for the Cape and Batavia, laden with ſtores, and having 380 ſoldiers and paſſengers on board, was loſt on Monday near Hythe. Only 12 perſons were ſaved.—It appears, that upwards of 450 perſons have loſt their lives by this melancholy event. Many women were thrown on ſhore whoſe bodies were perfectly naked. It appears that it is cuſtomary with Dutch women, at ſea, to undreſs themſelves in time of danger.

27. About nine in the morning, Captain William Codling, late of the brig Adventure, condemned to death for the crime of attempting to defraud the Underwriters, by ſcuttling and endeavouring to ſink that veſſel, was conducted out of the gaol of Newgate, to proceed to undergo the laſt extremity of his ſentence at the Docks at Wapping.—The cart was covered with black; he aſcended it with much firmneſs and fortitude, and all the way to the place of execution was devoutly engaged in prayer.—He was accompanied by the Clerk to the Ordinary of Newgate.—The convict appeared about 40 years of age, of middle ſtature, and of a florid and prepoſſeſſing countenance.—After hanging the uſual time, the body was put in a ſhell, and landed at Wapping New Stairs, in order to be delivered to his friends. The banks of the River were thronged, and every ſhroud and yard of the ſhips within view of the execution were crowded with ſpectators.

28. As a foreign Gentleman was driving his curricle in Hyde Park, the traces broke, and the animals taking fright, ran furiouſly with the curricle into the Serpentine River, where they got to the depth of ſeven feet in the water. The groom had jumped out of the curricle: but the owner was in imminent danger of his life, when a ſpectator plunged into the river, and caught hold of the ſkirts of his coat. Both the horſes were drowned.

29. In the Court of King's Bench, a perſon named Hamlin, a tin man at Plymouth, was brought up to receive ſentence, having been proſecuted by the Attorney General for attempting to bribe the Right Hon. Henry Addington. It appeared, that the defendant, having received information that the office of Landing Surveyor at Plymouth was vacant, wrote to Mr. A. offering to give him 2000l. if he would procure him the place, and propoſing to enter into a bond to any amount to keep the matter ſecret.—The defendant ſuffered judgment to go by default, and the Court ſentenced him to be confined three months in the Marſhalſea priſon, and to pay a fine of 100l.

One Johnſon, a ſmuggler, who was confined in the Fleet Priſon on a capital charge, effected his eſcape. About four years ſince, this man and another made their eſcape from the New Jail in the Borough, where they were confined for obſtructing ſome Revenue Officers: in the New Jail they preſented piſtols to the keeper, and having gained the outer door, mounted horſes, which were in readineſs, and rode off. At the time of the expedition to the Helder, Johnſon made a tender of his ſervices to Government: his knowledge of the Dutch coaſt (from his ſmuggling connexions) was thought of conſequence, and his offer was accepted: his conduct in this ſervice procured him the favour of ſeveral of the Ex Miniſters, and of Sir Ralph Abercrombie in particular. About ſix months ago, he was lodged in the Fleet Priſon for debts to the amount of 11,000l. Some of the Revenue Officers from Suſſex, about a fortnight ſince, came to ſee him in the Fleet: they recognized him; and ſwore he was at the head of the party of ſmugglers who, in June laſt, kept the Revenue Officers at Southwould in cuſtody, while others of their party made off with their ſmuggled goods. On being examined by the Lord Mayor, he was ordered to be detained for a capital felony; but Johnſon, a ſecond time, effected his eſcape by cutting away the upper pannels of his priſon door. He climbed over the wall which ſurrounds the priſon, notwithſtanding its great height, and the arrangement of the ſpikes, with facility, by means of a rope-ladder, and inſtantly rode off on a horſe in waiting for him at Fleet-market. He had previouſly ſent out of the Fleet his papers and linen.—A reward of 500l. is offered for his apprehenſion; but he has reached France.

DEC. 1. As ſome men were repairing a pump belonging to the Boy and Cup public-houſe, in Lobſter-lane, Norwich, they diſcovered, 27 feet below the ſurface on one ſide of the well, a Gothic entrance, and a room, ten feet by eight, which probably belonged to a monaſtery.

A few days ago, as Mary Wills, a little girl about eleven years old, was working a ſpinning-jenny, in a woollen manufactory at Plymouth, a ſpike of the devil caught a finger of her right hand, and before it could be ſtopped, tore off all the fingers, ſinews, and muſcles of her right arm, up to the elbow, and broke the bones. The arm was amputated, and the child is likely to recover.

Hatfield, the Impoſtor, has been taken at a houſe called the Lamb and Flag, about ſeventeen miles from Swanſea. He went to Builth, in Brecknockſhire, on the 11th inſt. and at the inn met a Gentleman of the town, to whom he had a year and a half ſince made himſelf known as a Captain in the Navy. They ſpent the evening in great conviviality at the inn, and Hatfield prevailed on his gueſt to give him caſh for a bill on his banker, in London:—in the morning, he ſaw himſelf advertiſed in the papers, and decamped without the ceremony of a reckoning.

9. One Gibbs, a dyer, in Maiden-lane, carrying home a pint of porter, ſlipped down, and, falling with his head on the pewter pot, was killed on the ſpot.

A Lady, named Stratton, lately died at Winwick, Huntingdonſhire, in the 107th year of her age; ſhe retained the full poſſeſſion of all her faculties for ſome time after her hundreth year.

An arrangement has been made by the Exciſe Office, in virtue of a former Act of Parliament; by which all publicans are to make an entry of the caſks, &c. in which they depoſit their malt liquors; and the brewers are in future to be placed in a ſituation ſimilar to the diſtillers, by being obliged to ſend permits with each delivery of porter, &c.

Revenue.—Account of the Total Net Produce of all the Permanent Taxes, in the years ending the 10th of Oct. 1801 and 1802 reſpectively:—In the year ended 10th of Oct. 1801, 22,936 409*l.* 14*s.* 11½*d.*—In the year ended 10th Oct. 1802, 25,199,228*l* 14*s.* 0¾*d.*

13. At night, a poſt-chaiſe driver coming from Dartford with a return chaiſe, drove into the water at Weſtminſter-bridge, to waſh the horſes; but the tide being high and on the return, forced the horſes and coach through one of the arches. A ſailor, who was an inſide paſſenger, and the poſt-boy, were with difficulty ſaved by ſome watermen. One of the horſes was drowned.

14. At Bow-ſtreet, Hatfield was brought up for examination: at his requeſt, his irons were taken off.—Mr. Taunton, Solicitor for the bankruptcy, produced the Gazette where it was recorded on the 15th of June laſt; and the Chancellor's order for extending the time of appearance to the 18th of September; but ſtated, that he did not appear: he alſo produced a bill of exchange for 30*l.* drawn in the name of Hope, ſuppoſed to have been written and negociated by the priſoner. A copy of the regiſter of the priſoner's marriage, under the name of A. A. Hope, with the Beauty of Buttermere, was likewiſe produced. The priſoner was very reſerved in his replies; and on his complaining of the inconvenience of his ſituation, Mr. Taunton ſaid he would undertake to allow him a guinea and a half per week, for the preſent. He was remanded to Bridewell.

16. In the Court of Common Pleas, a cauſe of ſome intereſt was tried, on account of its being one of the tranſactions in which Hatfield was concerned. The plaintiff, Mr. Nucella, is a merchant in the City, and the defendant, a Mr. Denys, a merchant, at Tiverton. Hatfield having become acquainted with the defendant, prevailed on him to enter into partnerſhip with him, and ſhortly after H. having come to London, formed an acquaintance with the plaintiff, and induced him to transfer 5cool. Three per Cents. to the credit of Meſſrs. Denys, of Tiverton. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for 3661*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* being the value of the principal at the time of the transfer, and the intereſt thereon.

By letters from Dublin of the 4th, it appears that the tempeſtuous weather of Wedneſday and Thurſday ſe'nnight, and the unremitting rains, had produced diſaſtrous conſequences near the metropolis. Several walls and other works had been materially injured

jured by the flood; and the roads near Belfaſt were ſo much inundated, as to prevent the mails from proceeding. The bridges of Ringſend, Lucan, and Celbridge, have been deſtroyed; and many other accidents have ariſen from the ſame cauſe in various parts of the country.

Mr. Bellamy, an Officer of the army, convicted of forgery in Ireland, has been executed.

The Admiralty Board having diſcovered, during the late viſitation of the dock-yards, that perſons had contrived to get appointed as Warrant Officers on board ſome of his Majeſty's ſhips, who had not been brought up in the navy: their Lordſhips have therefore eſtabliſhed the following regulations, to be obſerved as part of the Standing Orders of the navy:—No perſon to be appointed a Purſer, who has not ſerved two years as Secretary or Clerk to a Flag Officer, or Captain's Clerk of his Majeſty's ſhips.—No perſon to be appointed Gunner, who has not been rated a Petty Officer of ſome deſcription, for the ſpace of two years out of the four years neceſſary to be ſerved, before he can be examined.—No perſon to be appointed Boatſwain, who has not ſerved four years, two of which muſt be in the capacity of Boatſwain's Mate, or Yeoman of the Sheets.—No perſon to be appointed Carpenter, who has not ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to a Shipwright, and for the ſpace of two years after the apprenticeſhip as Carpenter's Mate, or Carpenter's Crew, on board his Majeſty's ſhips, or in his dock-yards, and produce a certificate from the Maſter Shipwright, of his being properly qualified, &c.; and each of theſe perſons muſt produce certificates of their good conduct, before they can be conſidered eligible to receive an appointment.

Cancers:—Olive oil boiled in a tinned veſſel, at three or four ſhort intervals, until it aſſumes the conſiſtence of a ſalve, is uſed with great ſucceſs in Turkey, in the cure of cancers:—the part is rubbed with the ointment.

In caſes of a *bite from any poiſonous animal*, it is recommended to bind the part above the wound with ſheet-lead, and to uſe volatile alkali. Lunar-cauſtic, or the oxide of ſilver from the nitrous acid, is a certain and effectual antidote, as when mixed with the venom of the viper, it renders it innocent.

At a Special Seſſions, lately holden in Halifax, a cauſe was tried between a Clergyman and the keeper of a toll-gate, wherein it was determined by the Sitting Magiſtrate—"That a Clergyman, going on duty, is every where exempt from the payment of toll."

MARRIAGES.

THE Rev. Frederick Hotham, ſon of Baron Hotham, to Miſs Hodges, of Hampſtead-place, Kent.

Captain John Giffard, of the royal navy, to Miſs Carter, daughter of Sir John Carter.

Lord Southampton to Miſs Seymour, ſecond daughter to Lord R. Seymour.

Joſeph Weld, eſq. to Miſs Charlotte Stourton, fourth daughter of Lord Stourton.

William Squance, of Torrington, Devon, eſq. to Miſs Read, of Porcheſter Lodge, Hants.

Sir Charles Anderſon, bart. rector of Lee, in Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Fanny Nelthorpe.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Ainſlie to Miſs Neville.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

NOVEMBER 10.

AT Stamfordham, aged 69, William Scott, M. D. one of the coroners for the county of Northumberland.

13. Robert Alderſey, eſq. one of the benchers of the Inner Temple.

15. At Kendall, Mr. George Romney, the celebrated painter. (An account of this Gentleman in our next.)

Lately, Mr. Robert Nathaniel Dyer, lieutenant in the royal navy.

17. At Froſtenden, in the county of Suffolk, the Rev. Chriſtopher Smear.

19. Mrs. Maude, of Wenſley, widow of Thomas Maude, eſq. of the ſame place.

Mr. John Homer, of Bucklerſbury.

20. Mr. Burton, of Portman-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, in his 68th year.

Rowles Scudamore, eſq. juſtice of peace for the county of Glouceſter, and the eldeſt barriſter in England, in his 91ſt year.

At

At Aſhe, near Overton, Hants, Benjamin Langlois, eſq. of Cork-ſtreet.

John Charles Berthon, eſq.

22. At Newbury, J. Merriman, eſq. aged 56.

24 Mr. J. Lightfoot, ſtock-broker.

25. Mr. John Hepworth, of York, one of the ſheriffs of that city.

Edward Huſſey Montagu, earl of Beaulieu. He was born in the year 1720, married, in 1745, Iſabella, dutcheſs dowager of Mancheſter, by whom he had two children, both ſince dead.

29. At Bath, Thomas Williams, eſq. of Temple Houſe, Berks, M. P. for Great Marlow

30. At Cardigan, Mr. Edward Savage, late of Briſtol.

DEC. 1 Mr. John Reynolds, brother to Mr. Reynolds, the dramatiſt.

At Bath, Helen, counteſs of Selkirk.

Mr. Egerton Hammerton, late of Liverpool.

At Weſton Houſe, near Guildford, William Man Godſchall, juſtice of peace for Surrey, in his 82d year.

2. At Oundle, Elmer Pywell, eſq. late a lieutenant in the navy.

3. At Bath, Sir Thomas Fletewood, bart. of Martin Sands, Cheſhire.

4. Alexander Dyer, eſq. of Tillygreig.

5. Richard Ayton Lee, eſq. of Ingoldſthorpe, in the county of Norfolk.

6. Mr. Roger Kemble, in his 82d year. Very early in life he ventured upon theatrical boards. He married Miſs Ward, the daughter of Mr. Ward, a contemporary with Quin, on the London ſtage, and who afterwards became the Manager of a very reſpectable provincial company of performers. By this Lady, who has the misfortune of ſeeing her venerable aſſociate in life drop into the grave before her, he had a numerous train of children, to whom he gave all the advantages of education, which it was in his power to beſtow, and whom he had the pleaſure of ſeeing arrive at an height of fame and fortune, by the fair exertion of induſtry and genius. Mr. R. Kemble poſſeſſed a very good underſtanding, and was well acquainted with life. He was a reſpectable actor, though he never appeared more than once on a London ſtage, when he performed *The Miller of Mansfield*, in the Haymarket Theatre, for the benefit of his ſon Stephen, and diſplayed good ſenſe and unaffected humour.

7. At Buckingham, Mrs. Thomas, relict of Benjamin Thomas, eſq. late marſhall of the King's Bench priſon.

Mr. James Steuart, writer, at Edinburgh, in his 85th year.

9. John Simpſon, eſq. of Launde Abbey, Leiceſterſhire.

Lately, at Warrington, Mr. Thomas Lowndes.

10. Dr. John Butler, biſhop of Hereford, in his 85th year.

11. William Frazer, eſq. in his 75th year, who held the office of under ſecretary of ſtate from 1765 to 1789.

Lady Dundas, relict of Sir Lawrence Dundas, and mother of Lord Dundas.

12. At Hertford, Charles Townley, eſq. aged 57.

13. At Chelſea, Captain Thomas Baillie, late clerk of the deliveries of his Majeſty's ordnance, and formerly lieutenant governor of Greenwich Hoſpital.

14. At Camberwell, Mrs. Dodd, wife of the Rev. Richard Dodd, rector of Cowley, Middleſex.

Stamp Brookſbank, eſq. Cheſterfield-ſtreet, May-fair.

At Leith Terrace, Mr. William Woods, late of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. He performed ſeveral years on the Edinburgh ſtage, both tragedy and comedy, with great applauſe.

15. William Biddle, eſq. of Weſt-ſquare.

16. John Hunter, eſq. a director of the Eaſt India Company.

Lately, at Fairview, in Ireland, in his 96th year, the Rev. Robert Henry, fifty-ſeven years miniſter of the diſſenting congregation of Caſtledawſon.

19. At Acton, in his 80th year, Samuel Wegg, eſq. ſenior bencher of Gray's-inn, vice-preſident of the Royal Society, and juſtice of peace for Middleſex and Eſſex.

At Plumſtead, in his 67th year, Lieutenant-General William Johnſtone, of the royal artillery.

27. Thomas Cadell, eſq. alderman of London for the ward of Walbrook, and many years an eminent bookſeller in the Strand.

DEATHS ABROAD.

SEPT. 20. At Jamaica, Captain Bartlet, commanding the royal volunteers.

EACH DAY's PRICE OF STOCKS FOR DECEMBER 1802.

Days	Bank Stock	3perCt Reduc	3 per Ct. Confols	4perCt Confols	Navy 5perCt	New 5perCt	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn.	Imp. 3pr Ct	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	India Scrip	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	Irish 5perCt	Irish Omn.	English Lott. Tick.
27	——	66 7/8	67 3/4 a 7/8	83	101	100 1/8	19 9 16	——	10 1/4 dif.	——	11 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
29	——	66 7/8	67 5/8 a 7/8	82 7/8	101 1/4	100 1/8	19 5/8	——	10 1/2	66 3/4	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
30	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
1	178	66 1/8	67 a 3/8	82 5/8	101	99 7/8	19 9-16	——	11 1/4	65	11 7 16	201 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	——
2	178	66 5/8	67 1/4 a 1/2	82 7/8	——	99 5/8	19 1/2	——	11 1/4	65 1/4	11 1/2	201 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	——
3	170 1/2	66 7/8	67 1/4 a 3/4	82 3/4	——	99 7/8	19 9-16	——	10 3/4	65 5/8	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
4	——	66 7/8	——	82 3/4	——	99 7/8	19 5/8	——	10 3/4	——	11 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
6	——	67 1/8	——	83	——	100	19 3/4	——	10 1/4	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
7	——	67 1/8	——	83 1/4	——	100 1/8	19 3/4	——	10 1/4	——	11 9 16	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
8	——	67 1/8	——	83 1/4	——	100 1/4	19 3/4	——	10 1/4	——	——	——	——	——	——	97	——	——
9	——	67	——	83 1/4	——	100 1/4	19 11-16	——	10 1/4	——	11 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
10	179	67 5/8	——	83 3/8	——	100 3/8	19 3/4	——	10	66 1/4	11 3/8	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
11	——	70 3/8	——	85	——	101 1/4	20 3-16	——	8 3/4	67 3/8	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
13	——	70 7/8	——	86 1/4	——	102 3/4	20 1/4	——	5 3/4	——	1111-16	——	——	——	——	99 1/2	——	——
14	——	70 1/8	——	85 3/8	——	101 5/8	20 1/8	——	6 1/4	69	——	——	——	——	——	98	——	——
15	——	71 1/8	——	86 5/8	——	102 5/8	——	——	5 3/4	70 1/2	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
16	187	72 3/8	——	87 1/4	——	104 1/4	20 5/8	——	3 1/4	71	111-16	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
17	——	71 7/8	——	87	——	102 1/2	20 9-16	——	4	70 1/2	1 1/8	——	——	——	——	99 3/8	——	——
18	——	72 3/8	——	87 3/8	——	103 1/2	2011 16	——	3	——	1111-16	——	——	——	——	100	——	——
20	189	72	——	86 5/8	——	103 1/8	20 1/2	——	4	70 3/8	1 1/8	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
21	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
22	——	71 7/8	——	86 3/4	——	102 5/8	20 5-16	——	5	70 1/8	1111 16	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
23	——	71	——	85 1/2	——	101 5/8	20 3-16	——	5 1/2	69 1/8	1 5/8	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
24	187	71 1/4	——	85 3/4	——	101 3/4	20 5-16	——	5	70	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
15	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols the higheſt and loweſt Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the higheſt Price only.